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Britain accedes to the EEC after 10 years of negotiations

More than a decade of negotiations preceded the accession to the Treaty of Rome on 22 January of Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. This alone warrants talk of a historic event.

Yet its significance remains strangely unclear. Is the smaller Europe of the Six, as forecast many years ago by General de Gaulle, developing into a larger, more loosely associated grouping interested only in promoting trade and no longer intent on political integration?

Or are, on the contrary, all the parties now assembled that are needed to lay the political groundwork for a free and secure Western Europe?

The future is, perhaps, best assessed on the basis of a critical review of the past.

In previous years there may have been a great deal of talk about the goal of political unity but the upshot has been a seemingly endless succession of intrigues as to the form it might take.

The debate has lent a fresh lease of life to the whole gamut of old rivalries, prejudices and worries and Western Europe has remained a collection of nation-states at loggerheads with one another.

Lacking, individually, the wherewithal of political self-assertion, a sufficient material basis, they all shunned the reality both intellectually and politically and argued that self-assertion was not really necessary anyway.

This vicious circle would now appear to have been broken. The decisive factor in Britain's membership bid has not primarily been economic in nature (although there has been, on the face of it, ample mention of butter and sugar); in the final analysis Whitehall's application was based on the realisation that it was a political necessity.

France has opened the door to Britain because it felt that the American inclination to scale down commitments and growing Soviet pressure represented a threat to its own independence.

Britain opted for Western European integration because Soviet predominance

DIE WELT

on the Continent would be nothing more nor less than a newfangled Continental blockade from which international political isolation would ensue.

Thus the enlarging of the Common Market is basically the most striking example of a Western European will to political self-assertion witnessed since the original signing of the Treaty of Rome.

It also represents an exciting change in the material considerations that play their part in influencing the political awareness of Western Europeans.

The ten governments that have now joined forces in Brussels represent 250 million people, a population larger than that of either Russia or North America.

Their joint GNP amounts to roughly 2,200 milliard Marks, more than that of all the Eastern Bloc countries put together and a good two thirds of the US gross national product.

The Ten's share of world trade, forty per cent, is larger than America's, let alone that of the Eastern Bloc.

Once an economic potential of this size is conscious of a common political interest and no longer rent by conflicting concerns political apathy is bound in the long run to yield.

In Western Europe as elsewhere nations and civilisations suffocate when external strain is either too great or too slight in relation to their own potential. They only develop the ability to resist and flourish when the two tend to balance each other out.

Europe's withdrawal from world affairs was the result of material impotence and internal dissension. The fresh potential the Common Market has now gained is accordingly likely to stimulate the will to recognise and cope with dangers that arise.

Were Western Europe not to feel the need promptly enough it would soon be taught a lesson since the Soviet Union is only too aware of the political dimensions of the community that is taking shape on its Western flank. Even before a common Western European political will has had time to manifest itself and before Western European political structures have had time to consolidate the Soviet Union is doing its level best to undermine both. It is trying to substitute for Western European integration a European security system and all-European concepts and the Federal Republic of Germany is its main field of activity. If Moscow succeeds in diverting the political energy of this country from Western European integration to its own projects it will have made crucial headway in the West.

It has often been said that a political union of Western Europe can only be brought about in conjunction with a conflict with others. The protagonist has put in an appearance while the ink is still wet on the treaty documents.

Whatever diplomatic formulas may be evolved to paper over differences of opinion the next few years will certainly bring a major clash between the concept of Western European integration and that of pan-Europe, between Western Europe's will to self-assertion and Soviet strivings for hegemony.

In the final analysis what has drawn Britain closer to the Continent is the danger of Soviet hegemony, and with Soviet pressure on the increase Western Europe is going to have to pull its socks up.

Greater store must be set by political integration, which must proceed alongside economic integration and not follow in its wake. If need be, common military projects must be considered.

There must certainly be no doubt as to this country's views and interests.

Dieter Cycon
(Die Welt, 22 January 1972)



Prime Minister Edward Heath signed the treaty of Britain's accession to the Common Market on 22 January 1972. Federal Republic Foreign Minister Walter Scheel congratulated the British Premier after the signing ceremony in the Egmont Palace, Brussels. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

Moscow must come to terms with an EEC of ten member-countries

The enlargement of the European Economic Community has mostly been welcomed in the West, depending, naturally enough, on the trading interests of the countries concerned.

British press commentaries, particularly the *Times* leader, have been noteworthy and encouraging, calling for an active Europe with a national identity and citizenship of its own in addition to those of member-countries.

Variations on the theme that "Britain's future now lies in Europe," to quote the *Sunday Telegraph*, will boost Continental hopes of the larger Common Market stimulating political integration.

This is a far cry from the reaction in Moscow, but it is unrealistic to expect a friendly or even half-way objective comment from the Kremlin, which is bound by the dictates of national interest to oppose with a will all efforts to bring about European integration.

When the Ten speak with one voice politically (economically they will do so from next year) the Soviet Union will forfeit so many possibilities of bringing influence to bear and playing one side off against the other that it can hardly be expected to be overjoyed.

It is understandable that Moscow is sad to see these opportunities go and the Opposition in this country is asking rather a lot of the Kremlin when it calls on the Soviet Union to accord the Common Market diplomatic recognition.

The Kremlin will come to terms with the reality. It would be unreasonable to expect more. But recognise the European reality Moscow must. Which is why we should take a calm view of the Kremlin currently giving vent to its feelings.

The British, our new partners in Europe, recently set a memorable example by expelling 105 alleged Soviet spies. The Soviet Union was up in arms at first and threatened all sorts of reprisals but in the end nothing came of them.

Britain took it all in its stride and has, indeed, as far as one can judge never made the mistake of assuming that a rational policy of coming to terms with Moscow calls for cordial gestures (which invariably remain unanswered).

Bonn has a thing or two to learn on this score, one rather fancies, calling to mind the impression left behind by Chancellor Brandt's visit to the Crimea last autumn.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 January 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Peking has so far not risen to Bonn's diplomatic bait

VORWÄRTS

Last September Chancellor Brandt noted that the Federal government was anxious to "establish normal relations with all countries similarly inclined." Foreign Minister Scheel was even more to the point.

"Provided China agrees," he stated, "we would be prepared to formalise private dealings between our two countries by means of a trade agreement and the establishment of trade missions.

"Provided both countries feel the need," he continued, "this kind of thing could be further developed. But this presupposes a decision on China's part."

Despite speculative comment by *Der Spiegel*, the Hamburg newsweekly, China has so far failed to rise to the bait. Yet Peking's UN membership and the projected visit of President Nixon are ample evidence of China's emergence from its partly self-sought foreign policy isolation.

The New Year's commentary published by the three major Chinese papers also indicates that China is anxious to increase the number of countries – twenty so far – that have granted Peking full diplomatic recognition.

The leader emphasised a quotation from Mao Tse-tung stating that "World affairs call for consultations."

"International affairs," the quote continued, "must be regulated by all concerned by resort to consultations. They must not be settled by the two superpowers alone."

The first two sentences can be taken as a justification of Premier Chou En-lai's diplomatic offensive. The final one could, for that matter, go a long way towards accounting for China's hesitation in respect of Bonn's approaches.

Peking is none too keen on negotiations about an improvement in relations taking place in a theatre dominated by the two competing superpowers.

Although the virulent attacks on the Moscow Treaty and the Four-Power agreement on Berlin have been toned down of late and Peking appears to have a certain degree of understanding for Bonn's priorities the wait-and-see attitude is evidently intended to underscore the exclusive nature of relations between Bonn and Peking.

Neither side can be in any doubt that the time is right for embarking on a return to normal relations. This country is China's third-largest trading partner after Japan and Hong Kong.

Even though the overall volume of trade declined for the first time last year this trading position remained fundamentally the same.

Trade relations *are* developing on a normal footing. West German firms on the one hand deal with a Chinese representation in Frankfurt on the other.

Formalisation in the shape of a trade agreement would serve to promote dealings but, so West German industrial sources indicate, are not absolutely necessary.

As the People's Republic of China pays for its imports in foreign currency and does not expect credit facilities in return for a trade agreement any such agreement at government level can hardly involve a great deal more in the way of difficulties than the status of West Berlin.

There are no domestic reasons why China should be in such a hurry. Despite fears to the contrary the cultural revolution has boosted rather than slowed down economic development.

In 1971 the plan was fulfilled. Despite poor weather there was a good harvest and supplies of foodstuffs are assured. Peking even has forty million tons of grain in reserve.

In the first eight months of the year industrial production rose by 18.7 per cent, iron production by 31.4 per cent and unprocessed steel by 19.6 per cent.

Now that China is a member of the United Nations, on the other hand, it is more at the hub of world affairs than ever, providing opportunities of both embarking on an improvement in relations between Bonn and Peking and clarifying issues on which the two countries differ.

People's China made its entry into the UN Security Council by gaining acceptance of its one-China policy, though it was not Peking that insisted on Taiwan's exodus from the United Nations. Taiwan went of its own free will.

It remains to be seen, however, whether China is willing to apply Mao Tse-tung's theory of "in-between states" to Germany if that were to mean the admission of two Koreas and two Vietnams to the United Nations.

China doubtless no longer harbours hopes of wooing the GDR into taking an inbetween stand resembling that of Rumania Occasional observations may have hinted at the possibility while Walter Ulbricht was still in power but under his successor Erich Honecker the solidarity the GDR has shown in seconding Soviet attacks on China have left little doubt as to the trend.

China, *Neues Deutschland*, the East Berlin party daily, says, has to all intents and purposes taken sides with revanchist forces.

Perceptible changes in China's attitude towards the European Economic Community have grown apparent. The accession of a further four member-countries in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory of an intermediate zone directed against the superpowers has evidently boosted the EEC's importance in Peking's eyes.

From this angle too China's interest in establishing normal relations with this country could well incree.

Walter Osten

(Vorwärts, 20 January 1972)

Kremlin continues to take pot shots at the EEC

This June Western Europe will be presented with a Soviet-inspired spectacle of a special kind. The Association for European Security and Cooperation will be staging a four-day conference in Brussels, the administrative centre of the Common Market, to mobilise public opinion in favour of a European security conference.

A group of Soviet officials – scientists, parliamentarians and journalists – recently concluded a preparatory visit to the Belgian capital along with delegations from 26 other countries.

A key topic for discussion at the June conference will be the European Economic Community, which according to Professor Oleg Bogomolov of the recent delegation is an obstacle to cooperation in Europe.

Common Market circles are well aware of the fact – publicly reiterated by periodic Soviet visitors – that the EEC is one of the main Soviet targets in the West.

Moscow would like to loosen even the economic ties between member-countries and on no account is the Soviet government prepared to countenance political or even military integration unchallenged.

Professor Bogomolov does not beat about the bush in respect of his own convictions but one sensed the raising of a mental drawbridge in reply to a question whether or not, in view of economic integration in Eastern Europe, the Common Market and Comecon might soon cooperate.

Professor Bogomolov is certainly of the opinion that the EEC is aggressive in intent. The shape EEC integration is taking is not, he feels, conducive to cooperation in Europe.

What is more, he considers the EEC to be a handicap to the flow of goods from Eastern to Western Europe, indeed, a stumbling-block in the way of trade in Europe as a whole.

He fails to realise that the growth rate of trade with the East has been well above that of world trade as a whole ever since the EEC was founded.

He also elects to ignore a fact that is common knowledge to everyone associated with East-West trade in this part of the world. Eastern deliveries have often been looked down on because they have not measured up to Western quality expectations.

In his outline of the way Comecon works Professor Bogomolov lists the member-countries alphabetically, the Soviet Union coming at the tail end along with Czechoslovakia.

Everyone is accorded equal treatment, the Professor says. There are no supranational bodies as in the EEC. The decisions are recommendations that are not binding on a country and there are no plans afoot to create supra-national bodies.

Beforehand, however, the Soviet visitor had noted that the conformity of social systems and similarity of targets in respect of industrial development are an important factor in Comecon cooperation. In other words, all member-governments are communist.

Bogomolov was also at pains to stress the imporance of the Soviet Union as supplier of raw materials. In other words, Eastern Europe is clearly dependent on the Soviet Union both politically and economically.

That being the case, there is no need for supra-national bodies such as the EEC Council of Ministers on which votes are taken in a variety of ways, not to mention recourse to the EEC Commission for arbitration, merely to ensure that no one is put at too great a disadvantage.

In Comecon organisational problems of this nature simply do not appear to arise.

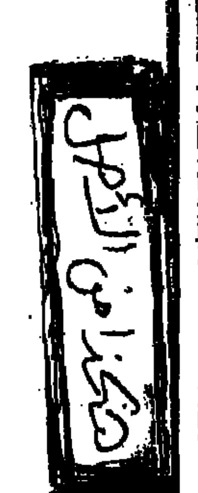
Will Moscow come to terms with the EEC after all, though? Bogomolov smiles wryly. At present the EEC is due to assume responsibility for all foreign trade, including trade with the East, from 1974 on. It remained to be seen whether this would still be the case now that the Common Market has been joined by a further four countries.

In the course of one of Professor Bogomolov's tirades against the EEC and the way it interferes with trade, erects barries and is a general nuisance an American diplomat whispered "To hear him talk you might think he was a Congressman from Washington."

This serves amply to illustrate the EEC's position midway between the superpowers.

Hermann Bohle

(Kieler Nachrichten, 17 January 1972)



Moscow confident of treaties' ratification

Münchner Merkur

Moscow is following the progre[ss of] the Eastern Bloc treaties w[ith] interest as they wend their legislative [way] towards ratification in Bonn.

Even an event of such limited i[m]portance as the finding of the l[egal] committee of the Bundesrat, the Fede[ral] Republic's Upper House, that the leg[isla]tion is constitutional and does not req[uire] Bundesrat approval was listed by Pra[vda] as one of the week's major internatio[nal] developments.

Leonid Brezhnev and Willy Brandt [are] now in the same boat, as it were, [as the] ratification procedure gets under way.

Everyone in Moscow is agreed that [the] Soviet Communist Party general secret[ary] has pressed ahead with rapprochem[ent] with this country by dint of perso[nal] involvement and not without opposi[tion] from other quarters.

Powerful political forces favoured m[ak]ing no concessions on Berlin to [the] disadvantage of the GDR and work[ing] towards detente in Europe directly [with] the United States rather than dire[ctly] involving Bonn.

When, after the conclusion of [the] Four-Power skeleton agreement on [Ber]lin, the response in this country pro[ved] mediocre and critical to a degree [un]unexpected in the Soviet Union, [op]ponents of the Brezhnev line insisted [on] making final approval of the Be[rlin] Agreement dependent on ratification [of] the Moscow and Warsaw treaties by B[onn] in order to ensure they *were* ratified.

This is the only possible explana[tion] for the fact that the Four Powers did[n't] sign the Agreement there and the[n as] originally intended.

A November resolution of the So[viet] Communist Party central committee left the matter of Berlin open in view of non-ratification at that stage of [the] Bonn-Moscow Treaty.

This serves to explain the inte[rest] currently being shown in Moscow in [the] deliberations of constitutional bodie[s in] this country.

Were the treaties to come to naug[ht, a] prospect no one in Moscow feel[s] particularly likely, it would probably [be a] personal setback for Mr Brezhnev. [The] consequances for relations between [Bonn] and Moscow would also be serious.

In talks with Opposition leader Rai[ner] Barzel in December Soviet Premier Ko[sy-]

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■ POLITICS

Ratification of East bloc treaties must be on a political not constitutional basis

Is it the lawyers who will have the final say on the treaties concluded between the Federal Republic and East Bloc States? When the Opposition has used up all its political ambition will it follow the example of the Social Democrats when they were in opposition and take the road to Karlsruhe, seat of the Federal Constitutional Court, to appeal against the Warsaw and Moscow Treaties?

At the present moment the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists are not unanimous on what course of action they should take. They are using arguments based on political theories and on the constitutionality or otherwise of the treaties to a similar extent. But the majority emphasises time and again that the battle to defeat these treaties should be fought politically.

A largely Bavarian minority, on the other hand, is laying emphasis on the possible contravention of Basic Law in these treaties. Their strong language leads one to the conclusion that the Bavarian state government would not be afraid to call on the Federal Constitutional Court to appeal against the validity of the two treaties.

Unbiased witnesses

But there is a notable group of CDU politicians who were active in the fifties to act as unbiased witnesses to the dubious nature and risks of an appeal to the Constitutional Court. One of the most notable is Franz Josef Strauss who had a tough time back in the fifties with the Social Democratic Opposition's appeal, but who today considers taking the road to Karlsruhe a feasible move.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said at the time that political decisions could not be passed on to the Constitutional Court judges. Does this no longer apply to his political descendants?

If it were just a matter of domestic policy that was to be decided we could be content to see the Opposition pack their bags and go off to Karlsruhe, and join in with Herbert Wehner in wishing them bon voyage. But no one can stop the CDU/CSU failing to benefit from the lessons to be learnt from the SPD's mistakes.

The Opposition has already played the first trump card up its sleeve – that the treaties had to receive the approval of the Bundesrat – and failed to win the trick. The chances are that if it came to proceedings in the Constitutional Court the verdict would be that the treaties are not in contravention of Basic Law.

Thus, after its defeat in the Bundestag the CDU/CSU would have another decision go against it – and possibly just as a general election was coming up. No wonder that the more far-sighted CDU politicians are doing everything in their power to try to persuade their party colleagues not to embark on such a bold and risky venture.

But it is not just the prospects of the parties in Bonn at the elections that are at stake. As in the fifties when Konrad Adenauer and the SPD had their dispute about the treaties with the West it is a question of the image of Bonn's foreign policies, as Adenauer himself so accurately described it.

Just imagine negotiated international treaties being put on ice for months or even years – treaties on which our partners in the East spent a great deal of time and trouble, which are closely linked with the Berlin agreement, which correspond to the policies pursued by our allies and which should provide the basis for new moves which have in part already been agreed on an international basis.



Must international politics take a break until the judges in Karlsruhe have reached their verdict?

When Bonn made the Berlin agreements the fulcrum of its Ostpolitik our Western allies and the East Bloc accepted this. But their sympathy and understanding would be taxed to the limit if the constitutional guardians in Karlsruhe were now to be made referees on the field of international politics.

Furthermore the judges themselves would be sorely tried by such a weighty decision. Thus the decision whether to ratify the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties and bring them into force must be made on a political plane.

The constitution provides a framework within which the government may act. One aspect of Basic Law that makes it unique is that it contains a specific clause which is vital to Bonn's foreign policy. West German politicians are bidden to work for the unity of Germany. One may contest whether the demand for reunification is realistic or not. But there is no denying that it is an essential part of Basic Law.

Of course this commandment cannot be taken out of the context of the political situation. Even the Opposition does not believe that reunification is a practical possibility in the foreseenble future.

What is at present possible seems to go as far as making sure that the two parts of Germany are not completely rent asunder. And from the point of view of human easements it may even be possible to bring East and West closer together.

German policy in the fifties worked on the assumption that the Federal Republic government in Bonn was the only legitimate German government elected by democracy as we in the West understand it, a point to which the SPD/FDP coalition government are still sticking. But then further than that was the assumption that the only German government was in Bonn. The GDR as a State was non-existent. German unity could only take the form of an annexation of the GDR "phenomenon".

This policy was certainly in line with the letter of Basic Law but it was not suited to achieving the aims of Basic Law, namely the restoration of German unity or at least the maintenance of ties between the two parts of the nation.

It simply shrivelled up into a fine ethos devoid of practically. Certainly those who were in favour of this attitude could ride a high horse morally speaking, but their attitude was tantamount to political self-castration. Despite what was being said or thought in this country the GDR consolidated its existence and it did not even have to fight for its theory of demarcation – this was delivered up to it on a plate by Bonn.

The policy of the present government is based on a acceptance of the GDR as a State, a second State of the German nation. The basic question is whether the division of Germany has now been signed and sealed. Has the Bonn government, as Baron Guttenberg claimed, gone weak at the knees in the face of pure power and violence?

Previous Bonn governments certainly buckled at the knee in the face of power and force. They too saw the preservation of peace as being of greater importance than the "liberation" of the GDR. They really had no choice. They would hardly have found allies for a policy of liberation fought to the bitter end. The longer this old policy was pursued the further away from its goal it came.

The decision to treat the GDR as the second State of the German nation gave Bonn's politicians greater political effectiveness, for example via official contacts and agreements with the East Germans.

This does not mean that the path towards reunification has been reopened, but it does mean that it has been possible to forge new links and even bring about a little more freedom in the GDR. In effect this policy comes closer to the sense of Basic Law, according to a formulation made by the Constitutional Court, than previous policies if the bidding of Basic Law to reunify Germany is not taken completely literally.

If, for example, the so-called "legal report" pinned the blame on the CDU/CSU the only road that would remain open would be reunification via direct agreement with the GDR. So the counter-question that must be asked is: How else is reunification of Germany to be achieved, if at all?

In the East Bloc treaties the Bonn government is formally acting for the Federal Republic not for Germany. In this respect too the government is basing its ideas on a twin-State theory. And although the recognition of the inviolability of Poland's borders does contain a high degree of finality the Federal government is not in a position to relinquish territories in the name of Germany.

All treaties in fact must bow to a certain extent to the rights of the four victoriuous powers. This is hardly a reason for rejoicing. It is disturbing to recognise that Germany as an entity lives on only in the rights of the victorious powers. This is one boat that the CDU/CSU is not prepared to rock!

This is the starting point of our policy: The Bonn government has taken stock of a painful fact, namely the consequences of a war Germany lost. It has done so in the form of the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties. It cannot be chided for this.

It is not a situation that his government created, but one which it inherited. Unlike former governments the SPD/FDP has decided to call a spade a spade.

And if the government works from this point of departure and redefines its policy for Germany according to the provisions of Basic Law, but uses different methods from those of its predecessors this does not mean it has moved outside the framework of the constitution.

The aim of Bonn's policy is not at the discretion of the Federal government. But the government does have the right to make decisions on how to tread the right path towards political practicality. In this respect it is essential that the decision on the treaties be a political one.

Rolf Zundel

(Die Zeit, 21 January 1972)

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gin reckoned that failure of the treaties would put the two countries back years in terms of mutual relations.

Meanwhile a considerable number of envoys have been despatched to this country to probe public opinion and conduct talks with political leaders of all colours of the rainbow.

The current Soviet view is that despite the Opposition's objections to the treaties as a matter of principle nothing can, in the final analysis, prevent eventual ratification.

The Christian Democrats, Moscow feels, cannot afford to resort to last-ditch measures to ensure that the treaties fail to gain the necessary majorities.

Heinz Lathe

(Münchner Merkur, 18 January 1972)

CDU/CSU publish their plans for Europe

The CDU/CSU parliamentary party has produced a policy document on Europe and published it. With an eye to the European security conference that is planned for the latter half of this year it is, in the words of Walter Hallstein, the former President of the European Commission, time for those responsible to take account of "which way the wind is blowing in Europe."

The Opposition is most keen to make its basic stand clear, said CDU Bundestag member Erik Blumenfeld in a statement to the press. In order to counter the reproaches of the Federal government that the CDU is confusing what is desirable and what is at present possible, the Opposition has also worked out a programme of immediate action.

The CDU/CSU accuse Chancellor Brandt of not making sufficient statements of sufficient clarity about the requirements, aims and methods of political integration.

From this the CDU/CSU concludes: "The time has come for a new and unambigous statement of belief in the political unification of the free part of Europe".

The Opposition considers four European institutions vital for the final stage of European unification:

– A European government that would be capable of making "matter-of-fact and well-timed decisions".

– A directly elected European parliament with legislative powers.

– A national chamber to represent the interests of the individual European States.

– An independent bank of issue running along federal lines and committed to stabilisation.

Once again the CDU/CSU has come out in favour of strengthening the powers of decision of European bodies in Brussels. They make mention of a political secretariat for foreign policy, institutionalisation of cooperation between the EEC and the United States, a liaison centre for dealings with the Soviet Union and the East Bloc which could be developed into a cooperating committee when the Soviet Union had recognised the Community. In addition there is a suggestion for the creation of a European armaments authority as a further development of the Nato European group.

Their programme of immediate action calls for: Creation of power of decision on international trading in the EEC; a common attitude on international currency decisions; unity on a middle-term concept for joint trade and international currency policies working towards an economic and monetary union.

(Die Welt, 19 January 1972)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Baader-Meinhof affair spotlights legal system's shortcomings

Frankfurter Rundschau

Heinrich Böll, president of the International Pen Club, recently wrote in the weekly *Spiegel* that the journalistic onesidedness of *Bild-Zeitung* was blatant Fascism, lies and dirt.

Writing in *Die Welt*, fellow-writer Krämer-Badoni accused Böll of supporting violence through the guise of freedom of opinion.

The *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in its turn dealt with a number of *Bild* news items "that stunk to high heaven", thus attracting the displeasure of the Springer publication.

Never before have "common criminals" (to cite Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher) and "criminal attacks on society" (Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Hans Filbinger) caused such a controversy among the West German public.

The police and law were never so helpless and confused since the former *konkret* columnist Ulrike Meinhof and a number of anarchist friends violently freed convicted arsonist Andreas Baader in Berlin on 14 May 1970.

A lot has happened since that dramatic May event. Some thirty persons have been arrested. Fifteen of them were later released after confessing or being suspected of only minimal support of the Baader-Meinhof group.

The police have certain evidence for the group's involvement in at least four bank robberies, several break-ins into passport offices and other public departments, a number of shooting incidents in which at least three people were killed and others seriously injured, and a large number of car-thefts.

What is confusing is the large number of large-scale police operations with little or no results, the cases where suspects are found innocent and, even more, incorrect news items such as the *Bild* headline attacked by Böll – "Baader-Meinhof gang carries on killing" – where suspicions become concrete evidence and basic legal principles are ignored, not for the first time.

While Minister Genscher believes unflinchingly that the public understands steps being taken, the public prosecutor's department responsible solely for the Baader-Meinhof complex since February 1971 obviously takes a different view of the situation.

Though police have never before employed so much equipment or personnel on one case, the six chief members of the group are still free. These are Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin, Andreas Baader, Holger Meins, Manfred Grashof and Jan-Karl Raspe.

No arrest warrants have been issued in connection with this case for any of the other people on the run. Contrary to newspaper reports and even police statements, the Federal Public Prosecutor has never thought that the Baader-Meinhof group included people like the anarchist Georg von Rauch who was recently shot dead in Berlin, Margit Schiller who was arrested in Hamburg or student Klaus Jünschke who is being sought in connection with a bank robbery in Kaiserslautern.

This fact alone reveals the legal problems involved in the case. While the Bonn security group can direct all operations under paragraph four of the law governing the Federal Crime Bureau, the powers of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe are restricted to offences by a (politically motivated) criminal association.

Whenever anyone is suspected of being involved in the Baader-Meinhof case, Karlsruhe must first of all examine whether or not he belongs to this "criminal association". If this cannot be ascertained, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office has to hand the case over to the local bodies responsible.

But it is not only this weak legal foundation that is making things difficult for the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. Because the main offenders have still not been caught and those arrested have said little if anything, building up a solid legal case is proving complicated despite the fact that the people working on the case are almost suffocating under the weight of the files. The accusations against Horst Mahler, the former lawyer of the extra-parliamentary opposition, already fill seventeen thick files.

As the laws concerning custody pending investigation cannot be ignored and as the public prosecutors do not want to conduct a large number of confusing individual cases concerned with the same affair, charges are first being made against those who would have to be released from custody in the event of further delay.

Psychological effects

The possible psychological effects are causing Karlsruhe more concern than these internal legal obstacles, however. "The longer the core of the group remains at large," broods Attorney General Ludwig Martin, "the easier it will be for the public to gain the impression that the powers of the State have broken down."

But Martin has one good reason for past failures. Until recently, he claims, members of the group were assisted by persons of almost all professions who were motivated by an odd sort of solidarity.

Public Prosecutor Bruns speaks of at least thirty middle-class homes where they have been put up. No legal steps have yet been undertaken against the owners or tenants of these houses as a deterrent, he says, as the Public Prosecutor's Office does not want to be suspected of supporting a general witch-hunt on left-wing or liberal circles.

The statements made by many of the house-owners are also hard to refute in court. A girl calling herself Hella Utesch had obtained four flats in Hamburg alone, including one from a fleeting acquaintance, singer Hannes Wader, and two flats in South Germany through a doctor and his wife.

The doctor later said that he helped the girl because he had been having an affair with her. His wife excused herself by claiming that she had a Lesbian relationship with her.

"We now know that this girl was Gudrun Ensslin," Bruns states.

The question of secret help for the gang is no longer so pressing. Public Prosecutor Kaul claims he has evidence that former friends of the Baader-Meinhof group are refusing to take them in.

This welcome finding however increases the fear that the members of the group living underground will need more and more money and that further criminal acts are thus to be expected.

Criminal activities of this kind increase the chances of their capture but a nationwide dragnet could involve psychological dangers that are hard to estimate.

Public doubts concerning the Public Prosecutor's Office could increase. Other anarchists could be encouraged to adopt similar methods if Ulrike Meinhof's "Red Army Group" proves successful.

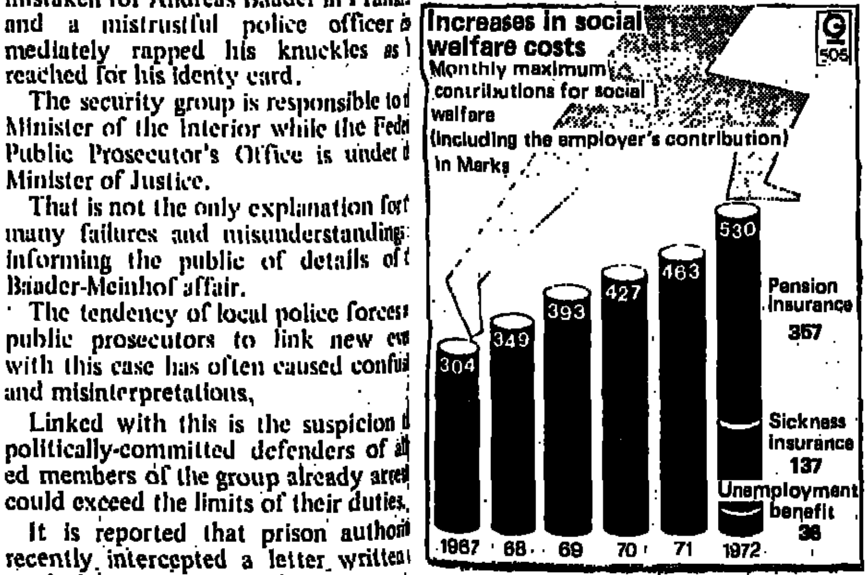
Because of the greater threat of arrest, members of the group itself could believe that attack was the best form of defence and shoot indiscriminately at anything that seemed to be a threat. They could also kidnap a politician as a final resort.

The Public Prosecutor's Office knows that action of this type was discussed some time ago from the confessions of members of the group who have already been arrested.

When suitable politicians were being discussed one of the members of the group claimed that Franz Josef Strauss was the only person who came into question. "Rubbish!" retorted Andreas Baader horrified, "Nobody would want him back."

The kidnapping theory is now thought improbable as no country in the world would be prepared to give asylum to members of the Baader-Meinhof group, the Public Prosecutor's Office claims.

There are also doubts about whether group is the right name. The gang could now have degenerated into a loose collection of individuals on the run who are doing everything to evade arrest and sentence.



Police at Hamburg road blocks in the nation-wide manhunt for Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader (Photo: Conti-Pre...)

Public Prosecutor Bruns, the prosecu... in the trial of Karl-Heinz Ruhland th... has now begun in Düsseldorf, is sceptic... "We are still finding weapons, unifor... and explosives in raids," he states.

Everywhere there are doubts, conj... tures, theories and problems. Commu... cation between the police departme... involved does not always seem to ... without friction either.

During the initial stages of the hunt ... the Baader-Meinhof gang the Fede... states withdrew their reinforcements ... the special commission in Bonn as ... regulations only allowed police offic... eight weeks' subsistence money.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher claims th... trouble of this type was overcome ... ago. But there still seems to be difficult... involved in passing on orders from cent... police headquarters to the local le... "Appeals for help by the security gr... are often given superficial treatment ... the overworked regional police dep... ments," Karlsruhe claims.

PP's office has no influence

The Public Prosecutor's Office can... influence the details of operations. "I cannot tell a local police chief to s... three men or a hundred armed officers ... raid a suspected home as he says he is ... going to send his men to their death," Bruns states.

The files on the Baader-Meinhof gr... have constantly grown and every tip ... can be of some help but this does not ... out mistakes that are understandable ... typical for the tricky situation that ... police find themselves in.

A journalist named Stelzer was ... mistaken for Andreas Baader in Frankf... and a mistrustful police officer i... mediately rapped his knuckles as ... reached for his identy card.

The security group is responsible to ... Minister of the Interior while the Fede... Public Prosecutor's Office is under ... Minister of Justice.

That is not the only explanation for ... many failures and misunderstandings ... informing the public of details of ... Baader-Meinhof affair.

The tendency of local police forces ... public prosecutors to link new ca... with this case has often caused confu... and misinterpretations.

Linked with this is the suspicion ... politically-committed defenders of ... ed members of the group already arre... could exceed the limits of their duties.

It is reported that prison authori... recently intercepted a letter written ... cretly by a man in custody who report... "I don't know yet who is to bring ... false papers for my escape. I will hav... wait until my lawyer comes next."

These are individual occurences that ... not prove anything but do lead to fu... mistrust and new general measures s... as the ruling in the Karlsruhe area that ... arrested members of the "Socialist P... tient Collective" are to be searched fo... weapons after a visit by their lawyers.

Never before have "common crimin... caused so much mistrust and uncertai... in all branches of executive power. Ne... before has a case shown so clearly ... tendency of press organs, the authori... and politicians to interpret constitutio... norms all too liberally for the sake of ... urgently necessary success.

This tendency should be seen as ... equally serious danger for a democra... society along with the activities of ... Baader-Meinhof group.

Karl-Heinz Krumm

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 January 197...)

■ SOCIAL SECURITY

Social services contributions add to wage and price spiral

More than fourteen million widows and pensioners will have their pensions increased again this year as a result of the general wages and prices spiral.

Millions of people contributing to pensions insurance schemes are having to pay more this year. That is the other side to pensions pegged to the cost of living – the increased payments must be financed by increased charges.

Pension insurance schemes also need more money to improve other services and put into effect reforms such as the introduction of the flexible age of retirement.

What is true for pensions insurance schemes is also true of the other spheres of social insurance, sickness insurance and unemployment insurance. Increased payments and considerable rises in costs automatically lead to increased contributions.

All three social security branches are closely linked to each other in the yardsticks applied to calculate the contribution. If the limits rise in pension insurance, the corresponding limits will also be raised in sickness and unemployment insurance schemes.

Our social security system thus automatically leads to a permanently expanding flood of costs affecting both people participating in the scheme and their employers who pay half the contributions.

Increases in social welfare costs
Monthly maximum contributions for social welfare (including the employer's contribution) in Marks

1967	68	69	70	71	1972
304	349	393	427	463	530

1972: Pension insurance 357; Sickness insurance 137; Unemployment benefit 36

G 505

A number of statistics illustrate the extent of costs. In 1960 social services contributions totalled 53,100 million Marks or 17.5 per cent of the gross national product. In other words, 17.5 per cent of the money raised by our economy in one year was spent on the social services.

In 1970 social services contributions – most of which go towards the insurance schemes – had already reached 134,800 million Marks or 19.9 per cent of our gross national product.

For 1975 the government has budgeted 205,100 millions or 21.5 per cent of the gross national product. That means that, according to the forecasts, expenditure on the social services is increasing more rapidly than the gross national product.

These forecasts are of course based on constant economic growth. Today social security is closely linked to general economic and social developments.

The government's social services report for 1971 states, "The amount of social services contributions is based to an increasing extent on the development of incomes. Social security is thereby being included in the process of economic growth. Its form and regulation are based on dynamic developments in our society."

Higher incomes mean higher contributions for many of the people covered by insurance schemes. That is a fact. But it is hard to give a general answer on whether more contributions will lead to better servcies or whether increased services will necessitate further increases in contributions. That is the same as the recurrent question of whether rising prices cause wages to rise or vice versa.

One thing is clear. Increasing contributions lead to price rises, illustrating the way social services policy is connected with the economy.

Manufacturers recoup the contributions they make to the social services by raising the price of their products. Trade unions take into account the greater amount of deductions from pay-packets when making their wage demands. And doctors are encouraged by the full coffers of the sickness insurance schemes to demand appropriate fees.

The spiral never ends, unless, that is, in an economic crisis. As nobody is aiming at this as a way of checking expenditure on the social services, we shall have to live with the spiral.

Pension options

Self-employed to the age of 60: 2,650,000
Those insured from this figure: 2,325,000
Option for 375,000 Not insured until now

Women to the age of 60: 17,500,000
Those insured from this figure: 10,800,000
Option for 6,400,000 previously not insured

G 499

Would there be any sense in trying to end the spiral? We live in a society that has made the increase of affluence to one of its guiding principles. Pensioners too must participate in this increasing affluence which we should really refer to as a general increase in incomes. It is their work that once prepared the way for further economic developments. The growth of affluence is now also coming to them in the form of dynamic pensions.

It is therefore obvious that anyone approving of our social system must be prepared to pay a steadily increasing price for all social progress.

It cannot however be ruled out that the limit of what individuals can pay will one day be reached. Politicians responsible for the social services would then be unable to avoid correcting the existing system.

There could then for instance be a basic rate of social insurance with contributors receiving payments of an acceptable level. Contributors could ensure themselves of greater personal security by paying extra voluntary contributions. Steps have already been taken in this direction in pensions insurance schemes.

A basic rate would not however mean that it was the same level for everybody. Our social security system is based on the principle of productivity as well as on that of solidarity. A person who contributes more will receive more. That is in line with our society.

Reforms to overcome cases of hardship are of course a desirable aim but calls for a high degree of equality in the social services call the whole system into question. And we have yet to find anything better.

Malte Retiet

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 January 1972)

Older workers need increased State aid

The Ministry of Labour's social services policy committee will probably deal with problems of job planning over the next few years at its February session.

The committeee, consisting of representatives of the trade unions, employer associations, science, the central government and the Federal states, will base its discussions on an investigation conducted by the Erlangen Institute for Labour Market and Career Research.

The study, published some time ago, states that employees who have passed their 44th birthday need a certain amount of State aid. Additional retraining or further training schemes appear necessary.

The report stresses, "A change in the retirement age would also improve the situation of older workers. A reduction of two years in the retirement age in the first half of the seventies is more effective than a reduction of four or five years towards the end of the decade."

Along with this appeal for the flexible age of retirement which the government proposes anyway the study states that the age of retirement could well be reduced still further in the second half of the seventies.

If in 1980 employees could retire at 60 or 61 and receive a pension, this would mean a drop in the labour force of at most 339,000 – if 61 were the lower limit – or 494,000.

The government proposal that workers should be allowed to retire at 63 will mean that some 276,000 employees will be faced with this choice in 1973 while it would only be 154,000 in 1980.

The study does not deal with the financial problems involved in early retirement but adheres strictly to the its main aim of finding whether and, if so, where the need for older workers to be made redundant will lie in 1980 in view of changing economic structures and the changing age structures of the labour force.

The most important points are:

1. In 1968 a total of 5.35 million workers were in the 45 to 65 age range. This figure will have risen to some 6.21 million by 1980. This increase of 821,000 older workers will be divided almost equally between men and women. In 1970 as many as 30.5 per cent of all workers will belong to this age group.
2. The most striking drops in the proportion of the over-44s should be found in the service industries, hotel and restaurant concerns and in the meat trade.
3. The greatest rise in the proportion of over-44s will probably be found in coal-mining, the iron and steel industry and energy production. This should apply to women only in electrical engineering, ceramics and rubber and asbestos processing.

Unemployment among older workers is already high. The length of unemployment is also increasing. The study was unable to take into account economic changes nor political considerations such as the ruling that firms must employ the war-injured.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 January 1972)

Women still suffer discrimination at work

WELT DER ARBEIT

A Statistics Bureau survey on working women has revealed that our highly industrialised economy is in urgent need of female workers. Though they now make up 37 per cent of the total working population with their 9.6 million, their incomes still lag behind those of male workers. The inequality is almost as crass as ever – despite all promises of equality.

The official survey showed that almost twenty per cent of the working women earned less than 300 Marks a month. A further 43 per cent have a net income of between 300 and 600 Marks.

Even when omitting part-time women workers and women working on the land the total of female workers with such a low income still totals 35.4 per cent. Only 9.5 per cent of male workers earn between three and six hundred Marks.

More than 34 per cent of the men have a monthly net income of between 800 and 1,200 Marks while only 11.7 per cent of the working women are to be found in this income bracket.

The difference is far greater where incomes over 1,200 Marks are concerned. Men dominated here with a proportion of 16.4 per cent while only 3.8 per cent of working women earn as much as this.

The official report states soberly that the income of male workers still lies far above that of female workers.

Dividing incomes according to professions reveals that blue-collar women workers are particularly badly paid, not exceeding a net monthly income of eight hundred Marks. Relatively better incomes are recorded for occupations demanding mainly white-collar women workers.

While some forty per cent of all working women are employees, the proportion of working women who are public officials where equal pay is more usual reaches no more than 2.7 per cent.

A very revealing fact is the statement that 9.1 per cent of all working women will never have the opportunity of being promoted to a supervisory or executive post.

The results of the Statistics Bureau survey are confirmed in their entirety by the most recent pay report of the Trade Unions Federation.

Male incomes averaged 7.33 Marks an hour in 1971 while the average hourly income for women was only 5.11 Marks. That means that men have a more than forty per cent higher working income than women.

When it is considered that the difference in 1950 was less than sixty per cent, it will be seen that the aim of eliminating this unjust discrepancy has only been partially achieved in the last twenty years.

Working woman's year

There is all the more justification for the Trade Unions Federation to proclaim 1972 the Year of the Working Woman and draw to public attention the discrimination suffered by women in working life.

One of the main aims of trade unions in the new year will be to press for the quick end to these cases of injustice ranging from training and the low assessment of a woman's potential to the opportunities of promotion they are refused.

Walter Fritze

(Welt der Arbeit, 14 January 1972)

■ INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

Trade agreements with rump Efta spark off new row with U. S.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The United States has growing fears that the European Economic Community is growing more and more into a trade and currency policy competitor which is extending its "spheres" of interest to all four corners of the Earth – to the detriment of the United States.

When the countries of Western Europe decided to get together and form an economic community Washington was always ready to give its backing even though it must have realised all along that there would be disadvantages for America's trade policies.

A united Europe, the Americans hoped, would bring with it relief for the political burden. Although the slow progress towards political integration has in the meantime aroused some doubts whether Europe will ever speak with one voice on foreign policy and defence matters the United States did not even raise any opposition to British proposals to join the Six.

But in the meantime there have been more events. First of all the EEC took on eighteen of the smaller African States as associate members. All were formerly colonies of European countries. In addition to this a round dozen countries from the Mediterranean became associates.

Moreover the EEC concluded preference agreements with a number of States on the African continent that had not formerly been colonies of European nations. There was to be no discrimination in Africa.

Then when the talks with London were in progress it was also negotiated for some of the smaller less developed Commonwealth States to be given preferences.

But perhaps the most important development along these lines was that the six members countries of the smaller European Free Trade Area (Efta) which were not prepared to join the EEC should be linked to the Common Market via free trade agreements.

Within five years the customs duties on industrial produce between the EEC and the former Efta partners of Great Britain are to disappear. When the four applicant countries have become members of the Common Market in 1973 the Community of Ten will have special trade arrangements with approximately fifty further countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

There will be complete mutual customs freedom or at least far-reaching customs preferences from which the rest of the world – and that includes North America – will be excluded.

Two consequences will come from this trade bloc formed by Europe and Africa for the Americans. Firstly they will see this international trade setup as a front of State ranged against them whose interests are closely interwoven with those of the EEC and which consequently limits the influence of America.

But more than that this almighty preference zone threatens the very basis of free world trade, namely that on world markets the same customs tariffs and the same rights should apply to all.

As long as this policy of creating zones of preference only applied to particularly poor developing nations in Africa the United States protests were not made with any great deal of vehemence.

But the extension of this zone to the rich vestigial-Efta countries, Switzerland and Sweden for instance, has hardened the opposition of the Americans.

Now the EEC and its trade partners are asserting that they want to conclude pure free-trade treaties with each other (the removal of all customs tariffs on industrial products within five years) which are permissible under the Gatt regulations. At least legally speaking we are in a far better position than we were when it came to making the agreements with the countries of the Mediterranean area and Africa, where it was necessary to close both eyes to see them as free trade treaties. In addition, the EEC has pointed out, the trading interests of the United States in the vestigial-Efta countries are slight.

However, arguments of this kind do not help to clear up the difficulties that have arisen between the United States and Europe. For every treaty of preferences between the EEC and an individual partner State of group of States naturally has only a limited significance.

But taken all in all it cannot be denied that a growing proportion of world trade is being carried out as a result of such special agreements.

Anyone who knows and understands the great thought given by the EEC to these agreements and the elements of chance in them will not be likely to come to the conclusion that the EEC is guilty of pursuing power politics in its trade policies.

The policy of preferences was not one massive policy decision. Certain agreements with former colonies led to protests from their neighbouring countries that they were being discriminated against and thus further new agreements ensued.

For instance Israel would demand… had been granted to Morocco and wh… was successful in its claim the same… to be granted to Egypt to pre… accusations of discrimination.

The special agreements with the v…igial-Efta countries are when all is… and done an outcome of the e… negotiations with the four new woul… members. Naturally the Efta coun… that are not joining the EEC do not v… to break off contacts with their fo… partners.

But the fact that the agreements… causing transatlantic friction were a… thing into which we stumbled rather… something for which we strove… posefully does not put an end to… preference blocs under EEC aegis or… transatlantic turmoil they are causing.

Europe is obviously running the r… becoming the antagonist in the ey… the Americans, including the man i… American street, and it would of c… be a mistake to brush aside the Ame… concern with the remark "it's not… your business".

Of course it is difficult to imagine… EEC breaking off the numerous free… agreements it has concluded. Bu… politically speaking it seems poi… calling for the negotiations with… vestigial Efta countries to be broken… For according to the "laws" of i… national trade these treaties are… missible and if Europe were to forfei… right to conclude such agreements… would be tantamount to submittin… political subjugation.

At the same time it is essential for… Europe to take stock of the fact that… this policy of preferences we are… tricky path which could prove dange… and not only endanger our relation… with the United States but also… doubt on the bases of free world trad…

Thus we should take great pains t… to it that the phase of bilateral ta… lowering agreements be replaced by a… lowering of tariffs on a multilateral b…

Thomas Löffelho…

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 January 1…)

Economic and monetary union may still get off the ground

Sceptics had said that the Economic and Monetary Union planned by EEC countries was dead! When the international and European currency crises blew up last year they said there was no chance that Europe would be put on a common monetary footing.

The floating of the Mark and guilder certainly seemed to make this great aim look less and less of a reality for the near future, let alone the currency measures that were taken by Washington.

Disappointment at these developments was understandable. It was only three months after the basic agreements were reached for the creation of the Economic and Monetary Union that doubt was cast on the whole idea by the floating of the Mark. In January 1972 the situation looks to be changed again. The pre-Christmas currency compromise reached in Washington has swung the pendulum back in the right direction again. The return to fixed rates of exchange marks the most important prerequisite for the implementation of the graded plan for creating an Economic and Monetary Union.

In the capitals of the EEC countries and in the "European" capital, Brussels, there is now determination to put this plan right back at the top of the list of priorities.

National leaders and heads of governments in the EEC set three main aims at their summit conference in the Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969:

– Extension of the EEC;
– Intensification of political unification;
– The formulation of a graded plan for the creation of an Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

On all three counts the basic positive decisions have in the meantime been taken. This makes the EMU the main ingredient for the intensification of European integration.

A customs union and joint agricultural policy alone do not make for a common market. The EMU would go beyond the existing treaties between European countries and would at the same time make deep inroads into the national sovereignty of the member States.

It calls for the gradual delegation of the most important economic policy decisions from the national to the community level.

The first and most important step towards the creation of the EMU will be the decrease in the bandwidths for the exchange of European currencies with each other. It can be taken as read that the European Economic Community will not stick to the great margin of 2.25 per cent up and down which was generally agreed on in Washington.

A first step towards cutting down these bandwidths, which were previously 0.75 per cent up and down, should be taken by 1 June 1972.

But this step of cutting back the bandwidths can only be put into action when the new exchange rates that were agreed upon in Washington have been officially registered with the International Monetary Fund. This should have been carried out, following the decision of Congress, by mid-January.

It is then that the European Commission in Brussels will start making suggestions for the future joint European currency policy and the realisation of the graded plan.

The most difficult internal problem dogging the EEC is once again the agricultural standard unit, the Green Dollar, which is pegged not to the US Dollar but to gold.

The question is if the Green Dollar should be upvalued and if so by how much. All are agreed that the present frontier adjustments on exports and imports of agricultural produce within the EEC should not be maintained in the long term.

This problem must be tackled in the light of agricultural pricing policies, the development of economies as a whole and also in conjunction with the trade policy talks between the EEC and the United States.

The basic decision taken at the Hague brought with it a flood of graded plans for an EMU. There was that of the Brussels European Commission (the Barre Plan), that of the Minister of Economic Affairs in Bonn and those of the Benelux countries and Italy.

A committee of experts was set up under the chairmanship of the Luxemburg Premier and Finance Minister, P… Werner, in order to try to reduce all t… concepts to a common denominator. … Werner Committee consisted of repr… tatives of all governments involved a… the European Commission.

Then in October 1970 the Werner … was handed over to the EEC Counc… Ministers for their finalised version. … the graded plan for the creation of… Economic and Monetary Union by… year 1980 was born.

After several dramatic sessions a… turn of 1970-71 where Paris set… signals at red the EEC Council of M… isters made a basic decision on 9 Fe… ary 1971 "on the step-by-step imple… tation of the EMU".

The basis of this resolution was… Werner Plan, although at the insiste… the French this had been defused in… or two particularly explosive sections.

At first there was only general a… ment on the measures to be taken du… the first phase from 1971 to 19… Consideration will only be given to… second stage and the policies this inv… when the first stage has been compl… In this way it will be possible to giv… applicant countries a say as well.

The currency union would amount t… hundred-per-cent irrevocable excha… ability of currencies at fixed rates w… out any deviations. The renunciation… national currency names such as Deut… mark, Lire, Guilder and the like wo… have no more than a symbolic value.

No one knows at the moment w… name will be given to the Europ… currency, Euromark, Eurofranc, E… dollar or whatever. We will know by 19… at the earliest. (Vorwärts, 13 January 19…)

■ THE NON-ADULT MARKET

Youth against our consumer society

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

It's a world for the young. Young fashions. Pop music. Zippy cars. Brightly coloured furniture. Crazy hairdos and magazines heavily laden with sweet young things in sexy poses with little or nothing on. Everything today has to have the young idea. If you've got something to sell and it has that old-fashioned air about it it is likely to be cluttering up your shelves for a long time to come.

The days when the elders of the village knew all the answers and were consulted are gone. Wrinkles do not signify wisdom in 1972. They simply mean you are past it! It is a smooth skin, that shimmer of youth and freshness that is called for, and when it comes to marketing they are all important.

And one of the main reasons why the young idea is the big selling point is that it is the young who are doing the buying. It is they who have the money in the seventies.

According to a study on that section of the market devoted to the young, carried out by the Nuremberg consumer research group, the "children" who are still living in their parental home or with relatives have fifteen thousand million Marks to spend, coming partly from pocket money and partly from their own earnings in part-time jobs.

In addition to this the young market is swelled by money spent by generous parents on their offspring and the money spent by those "children" who have about fifteen to twenty milliard Marks to spend each year in this country.

The *Bravo* sales panel has surveyed what the young people in West Germany spend this small fortune on. In the fourteen-to-24 age group 4,500 million goes each year on clothes, 975 million is spent on smokes, 751 million on drinks, 615 million on dates and marriage and 601 million on cosmetics and personal hygiene requirements.

A long way behind comes expenditure on books and paperbacks – 172 million Marks – and discs – 123 million Marks. The remainder goes on sweets, leisure-time articles, services and savings.

Young people, as this survey shows, are like the older generation in that they are particularly susceptible to articles that give some kind of "image". Thus they spend their money on clothes to put on a show for the outside world, on cigarettes which are supposed to give them the man-of-the-world image (or so the advertisers would have them believe) and make them seem "grown-up", emancipated and able to think for themselves, and finally on drinks which, at least those with alcoholic content, (427 million Marks of young people's money) are similar to the currently fashionable drugs in that they give a sense of inner security, Dutch courage, for a few hours.

This is an exact parallel to the adult craving for status symbols – a home of their own, a swimming pool and fast cars. The junior status symbols seem to be (at the moment) leather boots with fringes and the ever-present corduroy jeans. These clothes make the young an acceptable part of young society just as Dad's status symbols make him acceptable to his peers.

Those youngsters who feel left out because their pocket money is not enough to allow them to keep up with the fashions find themselves forced to take a job during their school holidays. As one sixth former said: "We have to work. If you are nineteen and twenty and still at school you need this and that or you just sit on the sidelines and look like a poor little schoolboy."

It may seem rather strange that precisely that generation that has come out so strongly with critical thoughts and harsh words against the political lethargy and economic blindness of its elders has given itself over to the numerous stimuli to buy consumer goods just as willingly as the "old 'uns" over the age of thirty.

Just how important the desire of many young people for consumer goods really is crops up time and again in their conversations and discussions. For instance one high-school boy sighed: "A snazzy car is important and so are new clothes, better ones, and that. You need to ski of course and you've got to go out to a meal every once in a while."

And an apprentice with almost the same turn of phrase expressed virtually the same desires: "I'd like to have more money so as I could buy records, faster skis, better clothes and get a better flat and a bigger car."

Window shopping

If many young people get no further towards their desires than window shopping it is certainly nothing to do with a sense of Puritanism and a feeling that they should not indulge themselves with all the glamour and glitter of consumer goods.

It is simply that they have no other choice. As one girl on a training course said: "I'm mad on window shopping. I'll stand for hours with my nose pressed up against the glass, but I hardly ever buy anything, just because I can't. I reckon I'm fairly level-headed, but only because I can't afford to be anything else."

A lad of the same age said: "If you're an apprentice you can't be taken in by the advertisers the same way as folks who are earning. You simply don't have the money to do so."

Actual aversion to and aggression at the consumer society is something that is discussed at great length in many young circles, but however seriously they mean it it is rarely converted into an actual boycott of the shops.

In many cases, especially among school-children, it is not so much an ideological rebellion against the principles of a consumer society as frustation that the nice things in shop windows are beyond their reach!

One school-leaver said: "In theory it is a bold rebellion, but in practice all efforts to counter the consumer society fail miserably. Money is at the centre of all the chat in my classroom. Everyone there has got his eyes on something he wants to buy himself."

The musical taste of these young people also goes to show how far they have been incorporated into the system and swallowed up by it. They do not go for leftist critical singers such as Süverkrüp or Hüsch, but tend to catapult to the top of the hit parade such as Reinhard May singing the same old gay anodyne lyrics to the same old melodies "because he speaks of so many things in his songs that concern us young people and speak to us directly. For instance in his *Liebeslied* where he sings 'I'd do anything for my baby' and all that."

With not the slightest distrust the young consume Reinhard May's so-called 'modesty' and 'naturalness' and have thus enabled this singer to buy two Porsches within a year. They identify themselves with the lovely world he sings about.

And they are an easy prey for the advertisers: "I feel better when I see that I am lacking something, thanks to advertising. When an ad tells me that my personality is not strong enough because I haven't got something or other or don't drink this or that or smoke this brand I know where I am."

These were the words of a seventeen year-old who made it quite clear that the compulsion to buy fostered by the advertisers and scorned by so many is not sneered at by everyone.

The clever advertising, aimed at specific groups in society, which gives all consumer goods that flair of adventure and sexiness, of social Jonesmanship and much-needed self-assertion never fails to hit the mark whichever group it is launched at.

Manufacturers and their servants the advertisers are not daunted when the young come out with a hirsute, beaded, corduroy look as a protest against the values of the consumer society – they just produce wigs, beads and cord slacks, advertise them and sell them! Today's protest look is tomorrow's latest fashion craze. What has been more pilloried by the young than the Yankee army for its fight against Communism in South-east Asia? What is the latest fashion craze among the young? Combat jackets with all the feasible insignia of the American army. The young wear those badges with pride.

Many young people are upset by such developments. They say: "What is the point of joining in protests? Whatever the protestors wear is turned into a new fashion craze. This is a vicious circle which it is impossible to break."

Importance of youth

But the young have the least cause for complaint. They are in fact the only group that is not only at the centre of advertising campaigns, enticed by the manufacturers and such, but is also able to affect the market with its own tastes.

Now that youth is everything and so many products have the air of youth about them, whether real or contrived, the craze for youth has become a vehicle for boosting sales. So that now young people are the pioneers of fashion. What they like, what they find beautiful, what they enjoy doing is not made into the fashion, it simply *is* the fashion.

Thus the influence of young people on today's markets is threefold: firstly because of their purchasing power of about twenty million Marks, secondly because they are the fashion pioneers and give the guidelines to designers, manufacturers and advertisers and thirdly because of the role that is ascribed to them in families because of this craze for youthfulness.

An investigation carried out by the *Kontest* consumer research group showed that in seventy-five to eighty per cent of homes parents allow their decisions on what to buy to be influenced by the younger members of the family.

Parents – according to the researchers in Nuremberg – know that their big-spending youngsters know best when it comes to anything to do with fashion. They consider the younger members of the family good and solid when it comes to choosing.

But it is all too easy for even the most left-wing to be caught up in this passion for spending on consumer items. Protest can thus easily be restricted to verbal protest and even the most hardened leftist can quickly become another big spender without any pangs of conscience.

Sybille Krause-Burger

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 8 January 1972)

The Price of Pleasure

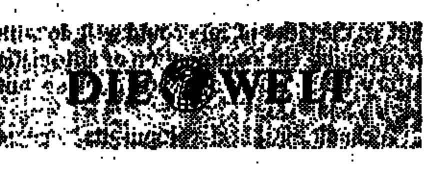
Tax on a litre of alcohol reckoned in Marks	
Italy	8,40
Austria *	9,00
Switzerland	11,10
USA	11,60
France	12,70
West Germany (from 1972)	15,00
The Netherlands	16,70
Denmark	38,00
Sweden **	53,50
Britain	61,50

* incl. approx 2.90 special tax
** incl. approx 25.00 special tax

Tax on tabacco in percentages of the price	
Switzerland	33
USA	49
West Germany	58
The Netherlands	59
Austria	64
France	67
Sweden	70
Denmark	72
Britain	79
Italy	80

G 487

Feeling the pinch



More than a half of the people in West Germany feel that in the past year they have not been able to improve their financial position, according to a survey published recently by the Cologne Research Office for Empirical Social Economics. Their questioning was carried out in November 1971. Of the 2,000 heads of the household they approached 63 per cent said that they considered their financial position then as compared with one year previously, unchanged.

The figure for people in this country who are dissatisfied with their financial position rose from four per cent in February to nineteen per cent in November. In the same period the proportion of men and women who thought their financial state had got better dropped from twenty per cent to seventeen.

Of the heads of households asked 53 per cent predict that their financial position will remain more or less unchanged throughout this year. At the same time 28 per cent are pessimistic about the financial developments in their household in 1972. Ten per cent thought they would be better off this year than previously.

(Die Welt, 12 January 1972)

■ MOTORING

Psychological breakdown of the hit-and-run driver

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

It was a case like many another. The hit-and-run driver, a high-ranking civil servant, had had one over the eight and the woman with whom he was having an affair on the side was with *him* at the time.

As the realisation what he had done dawned on him at the dead of night he had visions not only of losing his job but also of a divorce scandal ruining his family life. As he saw it at that dreadful moment there was only one way out, to make a getaway.

Hit-and-run driving is not only a special case in terms of psychology; it is also in a class of its own from the point of view of the Law.

In the wake of murder, armed robbery or a common or garden case of theft the offender is expected to leave the scene of the crime with alacrity.

After a traffic accident the guilty party who tries to make a getaway faces all the rigours of the Law, regardless whether other road-users have been killed or the other vehicle has merely been scratched or dented.

As soon as the damage caused is more than a trivial fifteen Marks the hit-and-run driver is liable to have the book thrown at him.

Damage to property through negligence is not a criminal offence; the attempt to escape responsibility by making a getaway is. The innocent party stands not only to forfeit insurance cover; he may also be deprived of necessary first aid and medical treatment.

The penalties to which a hit-and-run driver is liable would nonetheless appear to be insufficient as a deterrent. In civilised countries everywhere the number of instances of hit-and-run driving are increasing yearly and the cases that are not reported because the only damage is to bodywork and the victims resign themselves to the fact that someone or other has left them in the lurch is doubtless far larger.

In order effectively to combat highway robbery of this kind (for that is what it amounts to), medical men and psychologists must try on the one hand to determine what categories of motorist are particularly liable to hit and run and, on the other, probe the circumstances in which this anti-social behaviour is likely to occur.

The time and place of the accident are obviously of major significance. The temptation to drive on regardless is clearly greater on a deserted road at the dead of night. And when the temptation does prevail over moral scruples and common sense more often than not alcohol is partly to blame.

As blood tests can seldom be taken in time the statistics are obviously incomplete. Yet even in cases that are solved the influence of drink is fifty per cent more frequent as a contributory factor in cases of hit-and-run driving than in other instances of serious road accidents. It is a well-known fact that a modicum of alcohol after the consumption of which the motorist does not himself feel drunk nevertheless tends to override scruples and cloud judgment.

The category of motorists who are in danger in this context are not chronic alcoholics. They are the inexperienced social drinkers who drive home from, say, a cocktail party feeling on top of the world.

Physical strain, with or without the uninhibiting effect of alcohol, can also considerably lessen resistance to the temptation to cut one's losses and hop it.

Excitement, trouble, depression and other mental conditions that are not part of one's everyday make-up are capable of affecting behaviour. People who are in real trouble, though, running the risk or facing the prospect of trouble at work, marital difficulties or financial worries, are quite liable to react abnormally.

They certainly run an increased risk of causing a traffic accident and if the worst happens the shock may well prove the final straw. The additional mental strain may cause their minds to short-circuit and opt to drive on regardless.

Yet the courts will seldom hear of a motorist not having been fully responsible for his actions at the time of the accident. This is an argument that is frequently advanced but, for good reasons, dismissed by the courts unless there is sound medical evidence to back up the assertion.

The guilty party has to be an epileptic or subject to mental blackouts or to have sustained head injuries as a result of the accident and reliable witnesses and medical evidence has to be produced.

Tübingen neurologist Professor Johannes Hirschmann concedes on the basis of clinical experience that psychogenic blackouts can be caused by the shock of an accident, but only occasionally and only in cases where mentally unstable individuals are in the midst of a serious and unresolved personal crisis.

Why is it that so few people are medically liable to short-circuit and hit and run? Is there such a thing as a hit-and-run type?

On the basis of a comprehensive study carried out by Saarbrücken traffic psychologist Dr Arno Müller and a large number of observations made in various countries indications of the existence of a typical hit-and-run driver have become apparent.

Relatively speaking, there are far more male than female hit-and-run drivers. This is not just because women drink less than men. Even in cases in which alcohol is not involved the number of women offenders is perceptibly fewer.

On the other hand the temptation to hit and run is generally less compelling for a woman driver. A driving ban seldom puts her out of a job.

Education, social prestige and economic situation would not appear to play any great part. All social and professional categories are represented in virtually equal measure.

Unlike traffic accidents in general, hit-and-run cases would not appear to be principally the work of younger motorists either. Thirty- to forty-year-old men are, if anything, the principal offenders in cases of hit-and-run driving involving alcohol.

This again may well be due to the fact that a considerable number of this age-group hold down jobs, such as that of commercial traveller, in which they are dependent on the use of a car.

It comes as somewhat more of a surprise to learn that a considerable number of hit-and-run drivers have forfeited their driving-licences on a previous occasion. Indeed, many of them have previous convictions for other offences altogether.

People who tend towards anti-social behaviour in general, one can but conclude, are more likely to cast their scruples to the wind when the crunch comes.

If all these factors are combined an "average" hit-and-run character emerges. He is a mentally unstable occasional drinker, probably with previous convictions, aged between thirty and forty.

Put in more general terms, the hit-and-run driver is a nervous type with a weak character and a propensity to anti-social behaviour but otherwise a man in the prime of life.

Eric Weiser

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 January 1972)

Drug test

The ADAC, this country's major m... ing organisation, has responded to ... report by Frankfurt transport medi... specialist Professor Luff by calling on ... medical profession to develop as quick... as possible a practicable means of de... mining whether motorists are under ... influence of drugs.

The subject of Professor Luff's stu... was the effect of hashish on motorists ... came to the conclusion that drivers ... the influence of drugs drive faster, ... greater risks, react more slowly and ... less able to concentrate than they oth... wise would be.

The only swift means of detecting ... presence of opiates requires a ... sample but although an individual sus... ed, in this instance, of being "hig... required by law to submit to test pro... dures he cannot be compelled to oblig... this context.

The ADAC further proposes that ... cognised addicts receive the same t... ment as alcoholics. According to § 4 ... the Road Traffic Act their driv... licences can be withdrawn until such ... as they are given a clean bill of he... again.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei... für Deutschland, 5 January 1...)

Blood donors

Living blood and its immediate ef... on the donor's physical and me... system was the subject of a recent sur... Fifty-two male and eight female do... of a pint of blood were the guinea pig...

There appeared to be no phy... repercussions but donors did tend t... slightly more unstable, particularly ... oppressive weather.

Donors ought not, it was conclude... go straight back to work if their w... called for a high degree of concentrati... The corollary is that donors ought not ... drive back to work either, since they ... not yet back to normal and more li... to cause an accident.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei... für Deutschland, 5 January 1...)

Three-point safety belt is still the best

More safety in the foreseeable future is a constructive short-term target car designers have set themselves and one of the best means of preventing what can be appalling consequences of a traffic accident is still the three-point safety belt.

But the best of safety belts affords no protection until it is fastened and this is the drawback of all so-called active safety systems. They presuppose a stroke of activity on the part of the potential accident victims.

To offset this handicap a passive seat belt system has been developed, a belt, that is, that automatically snaps into position as soon as the driver and passengers close the car door.

This is a feature of the Daimler-Benz safety prototype unveiled at Sindelfingen and Ford's have unveiled a similar development in England.

The idea is promising but costly since one of the anchor points is in the door but as the sides of cars could well do with toughening the combination of automatic safety belts and redesigned doors is not such a bad idea.

Technological developments come gradually and not in leaps and bounds, so the likely predecessor of an automatic safety belt is an optical and/or acoustic signal to indicate to the driver that he has forgotten to fasten his (no doubt) compulsory seat belt.

Some years ago the Ford Thunderbird featured a red indicator on the transmission tunnel that lit up when the car door was opened. It was the "Fasten Your Seat Belts" sign that air travellers know and comply with.

Volvo drivers are also already reminded by optical and acoustic signals to do the same.

Another possible passive safety system that has been the subject of controversy is the airbag, compulsory in all new cars sold in the United States from August 1973. This, at least, was the original deadline specified by US safety standard 208 but the deadline has now been put back two years.

The principle behind the idea is that airbags emerge from the steering column, glove compartment or arm rests on impact and inflate within thirty thousandths of a second, preventing the driver and passengers from being catapulted forwards through the windscreen and impaled on sharp obstacles on the way.

In order to preclude the possibility of injury caused by the airbag itself the bag remains fully inflated for only a few thousandths of a second. One and a half tenths of a second later it is an inert mass of sagging plastic again.

This is why the airbag system presupposes that driver and passengers already have the protection of an automatic or individually fastened safety belt. The danger of a second collision or the vehicle turning turtle lasts longer than the tenth of a second or so during which the bag is inflated.

The idea is fascinating but in practice it is fraught with problems. The airbag must not only be reliable over a period of y... and require no servicing; it must als... coupled with a micro-ampere tri... system.

But what are the wearers of specta... to do, let alone pipe- and cigar ... smokers? Children too can be catap... backwards by the process of infla... which sounds like a pistol shot. In a... there are a number of snags that ... decided the Americans to postpone ... mandatory introduction of the device.

Viewed soberly, the automatic ... fastening safety belt would seem to ... a better chance of introduction than ... airbag at present. Apart from any ot... consideration it is less expensive.

At that it necessitates a small elec... motor for each belt to ensure the ... tension at the moment of impact. Wh... more, a great many experiments are ... to be conducted to ensure, for instan... that the automatic belt can be manu... opened after an accident in the e... of the motor being jammed on impact.

Here too one question after another ... yet to be answered. It is clear that a g... deal of work lies ahead.

Users of manual safety belts are a... of the fact that they must be pulled ... tight. Completely slack they are no us... all. An automatic tightening device ... springs into action at the moment ... impact is another good idea that rema... to be tested.

A three-point safety belt is defini... safer than a belt with only two anchor ... points. It remains to be seen whethe... automatic self-fastening belt system ... prove superior to the airbag.

Eberhard Seifert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 January 19...)

■ SHIPPING

World's largest container vessel launched in Hamburg's shipyards



I hereby name this ship the *Hamburg Express*. May the Lord bless her and all who sail in her," Ilse Klasen, wife of the governor of the Bundesbank, proclaimed.

She and her husband were perched on a windswept platform hard by the bow of the maiden freighter. Taking the bottle of champagne in her right hand she took aim and fired.

There was a metallic sound like the ring of a tired bell and the bottle swang back intact. The assembled dockers shuddered. The bottle failing to break is a sign of bad luck.

Ilse Klasen tried again, this time putting her back into it, the bottle broke, the champagne fizzed and the dockers gave their traditional three cheers as the blocks were released and the *Hamburg Express* was launched to the accompaniment of applause from thousands of sightseers and the combined wail of every ship's siren in the port of Hamburg.

She is the largest vessel ever to be launched in Hamburg, containing 27,000 tons of iron and steel, is fifty metres (164 ft) in height from keel to crow's nest and 287.5 metres (942 ft) in length — almost twice the height of Cologne cathedral — and is currently the largest container vessel afloat.

The launching ceremony could only be performed at high water, 9.42 am on Saturday, 8 January. A few minutes delay either way and the giant freighter would have run her stern aground.

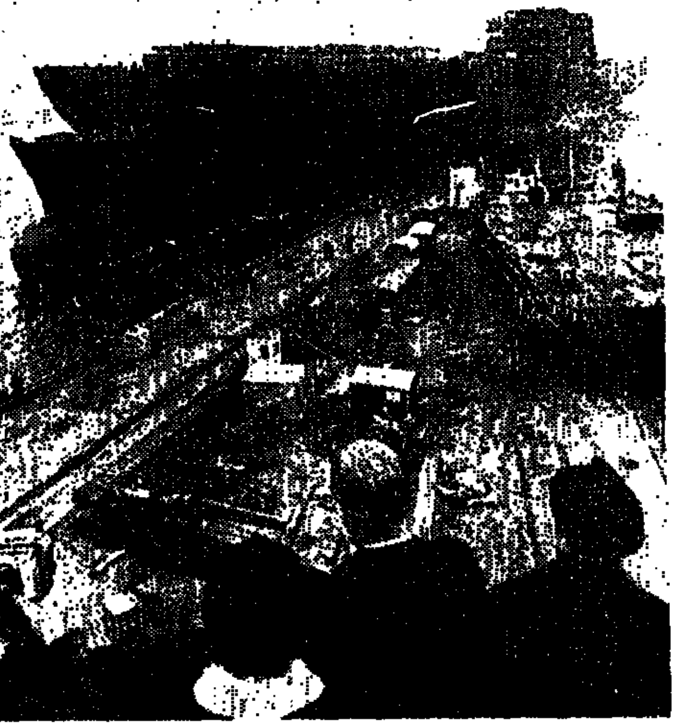
The *Hamburg Express* is the first of a third generation of container vessels and marks the beginning of a new era in international shipping. For many years it and its contemporaries will remain the largest container ships in service. Larger freighters would not be able to use the Panama Canal.

The *Hamburg Express* just about makes it. In the locks there will be only a couple of feet clearance on either side — a risky business.

Much smaller container freighters working the North Atlantic run inaugurated the container era three years ago. They were later joined by container ships built for plying between Europe and Australia and New Zealand.

The new, third generation of container vessels will ply to and fro between Europe and the Far East in general.

As yet there are only a few container docks — Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Rotterdam and Southampton in Europe and Kobe and Tokyo in the Far East, soon to be followed by Hong Kong and Singapore. Next year will also see the inauguration of container facilities at Port Swettenham, Malaysia, and Kaoshiung, Taiwan. A total of seventeen container vessels will work the Far Eastern run, Hapag-Lloyd of this country and British and Japanese lines having formed a consortium. Eight British, five Japanese and four German vessels of the category are to be built. They will all be launched over the next few months. The expense, 2,700 million Marks, is enormous. The *Hamburg Express* alone has cost 125 million Marks.



Hamburg Express gliding down the slipway into the Elbe (Photo: Conti-Press)

Container services will greatly accelerate trade with the Far East, though. Employing a fraction of the dockers used to handle general cargo, the turn-round time of container freighters will be six times faster than that of conventional vessels.

At present each individually packaged item is individually processed, hoisted on board and stowed away in the holds. Now, for instance, several hundred typewriters can be packed in a single container that is given customs clearance, sealed and away it goes.

The *Hamburg Express* can hold 3,000 twenty-foot containers and will make the round-trip to Japan and back in 63 days. A conventional freighter takes nearly twice as long.

Herbert Fricke

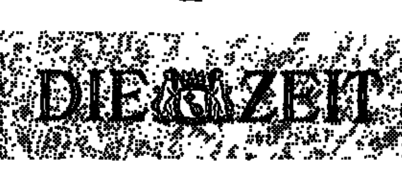
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 January 1972)

■ **THE ARTS**

Bienek film describes freedom from standpoint of prison

Inside a prison. Tortuous, merciless panning of the camera over walls, fences, gates, passageways, staircases, iron doors and barred windows. In addition the torture of over-loud, echoing, never-changing metallic sounds. The bolt on the spy-hole in the cell door, the rattling of keys, banging doors, footsteps. Now and again a curt command and first and foremost pregnant silence, the dull impression of absolute timelessness.

This is how the film begins and how it ends, and apart from one or two hasty



sequences it remains all the way through as sober, grim and monotonous. A warder walks along a wall; the camera pans over the facade of the prison. A police car drives into the courtyard; the camera pans round and follows the arrival of the new convict. The camera draws on the hermetic scenery of stone and iron for its sustenance.

This is a theme that has occupied much modern literature, for instance Henry Jaeger's *Die bestrafte Zeit* and Hermann Gail's *Gitter*. In films the subject has occupied Bresson in *Ein zum Tode Verurteilter ist entflohen*, Genet in *Un Chant d'Amour*, Serge Roullet in *Le Mur* and Costa Gavras in *Das Geständnis* (L'aveu).

Horst Bienek himself spent four years incarcerated in a GDR prison and in his novel *Die Zelle* (The cell) published in 1969 intended that his description of the cell should be a description of freedom. In his film he wanted "to give the members of the audience the feeling of physical oppression."

For the most part he succeeds in his aim, although at times disturbing relics of filmed literature and autobiography limit the intensity of this study of freedom and incarceration.

At the beginning for instance, the declaration of human rights and a report by Amnesty International on the politically, racially and denominationally persecuted is read aloud. And there is the scene where the poet raises his head to the cell window and recites Ho Chi Minh or announces with the gaze of a visionary: "I shall get out of here, some time or other, and then I shall write my best books."

Much more convincing than the pure radio-play arrangements, inner monologues of the arrested teacher and the literary pretentiousness are the confrontations between the prisoners and the warders, the political officers and the confinement, the restricting walls of the calls.

For they show more directly and with more penetration what this film by this famous and much honoured author is all about, the idiocy of interrogation employing shabby little tricks which is supposed to make the accused ready to accept culpability and to change his way of thinking. There is the psychological terror of ever new recitation of life histories, a calm and refined horror, the interrogations and the suggested confessions. There is the absurd, demoralising daily ritual of the institution of prison. When this painful mad joke is coolly and precisely depicted and confirms with documentary sparseness a disconsolate and hopeless condition *Die Zelle* is gripping and puts over a brutally that teaches us a lesson. But where the film makes imprisonment into a creative literary transitional period in a stylistic fashion it is irritating and fails to move the audience.

Wolf Donner

(Die Zeit, 14 January 1972)



A scene from Horst Bienek's film *The Cell* (Photo: Teampress)

Old-books fair at Stuttgart

Fifty-one dealers in old books and works of art from the Federal Republic and seven other European countries will meet in Stuttgart from 3 to 6 February for the eleventh *Antiquariats-Messe*.

Old books, manuscripts, drawings by hand and sketches by old masters as well as modern and decorative graphic art and old maps and drawings of towns will be on sale at this fair, the largest most regular exhibition of its kind in the Federal Republic, according to the *Verband Deutscher Antiquare.*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 January 1972)

1972 Herder prizes awarded

The 1972 Gottfried von Herder Prizes, worth 12,500 Marks each to their recipients, and awarded by the F.V.S. Foundation, Hamburg, have been awarded by the committee of the foundation chaired by Professor Otto Demus from Vienna. The prizes have gone to seven scientists and artists from six Eastern European countries.

According to the foundation the prizes which were first awarded in 1964 are designed to promote and encourage the cultural relationships between this country and the people of Eastern and South-eastern Europe.

In 1972 the awards have gone to Professor Dragotin Cvetko, a music expert from Ljubljana University (Yugoslavia), the writer Atanas Dalcev from Sofia (Bulgaria), architect Professor Branko Maksimovic from Belgrade (Yugoslavia), Professor Gyula Ortutay, an ethnologist from Budapest (Hungary), art historian Professor Jaroslav Pesina from Prague (Czechoslovakia), painter Henryk Stazewski from Warsaw (Poland) and Professor Virgil Vatsianu, an art historian from Cluj (Rumania).

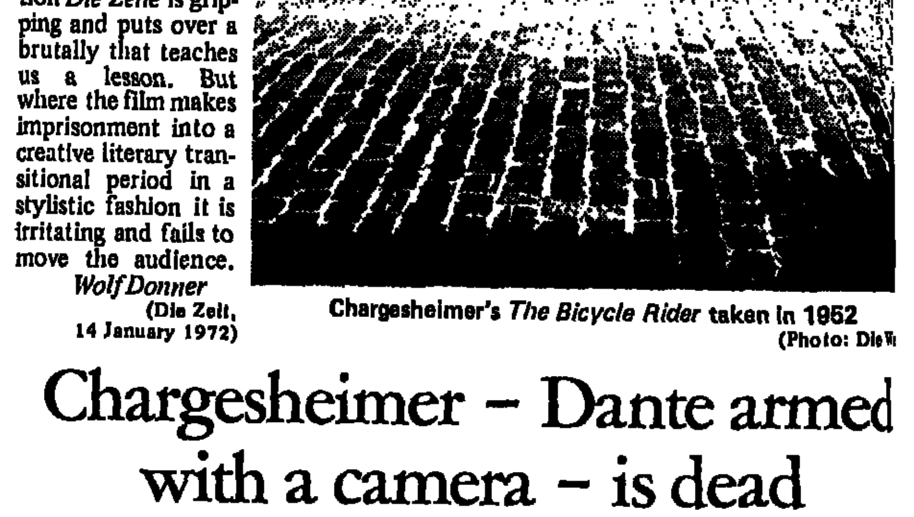
(Die Welt, 7 January 1972)

DGB prize awarded to Richter

The annual prize awarded by the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Federal Republic Trades Union Federation) has this year been given to the author Hans Werner Richter and the Gutenberg Book Guild. The prize is worth 20,000 Marks.

This year's prize will be awarded at a ceremony in the Recklingshausen Festival Theatre on 17 May with an address by Professor Thomas Ellwein.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 January 1972)



Chargesheimer's *The Bicycle Rider* taken in 1952 (Photo: Die W

Chargesheimer – Dante armed with a camera – is dead

He had no first name – his artistic activity being carried out as if signed with a personal mark: Chargesheimer. This was the pseudonym of a man in Cologne, who in earlier days might have been described as a Bohemian.

It was through photography that he presented himself to the world. This was in the early fifties when Steinert with his "subjective photography" and Fritz Gruber's *photokina* and their worldwide exhibitions were showing what could be done with lighting, camera and technical work in the laboratory in the way of intellectual studies of the world.

Chargesheimer was certainly a photographer but not a reporter of objects and facts. These technical means such as lenses, shutters and silver bromide were instruments in his hands with which he could realise his artistic ideas.

His ideas did not centre round concepts such as beauty or perfection – he was simply concerned with the verity of objects and the world.

His camera depicted the Ruhr heavy industry area of western Germany. In 1958 when he produced a book of photographs which gave rise to ma discussion it was Heinrich Böll who wr the introduction.

Looking at these pictures one f oneself confronted with a Dante arm with a camera, as the *Frankfurter Al gemeine* called Chargesheimer at the ti

His portraits showed bold and remo less reality. He saw Konrad Adenauer a monument, as an aged grey-hai patriarch. Later on he took port pictures of Willy Brandt, Fritz Korte Heinrich Böll and Ewald Mataré. T truth of his pictures of men was no born of love, but was always of ste honesty.

Cologne was a favourite city of his. belonged to this city. He was a regula the pubs and a sociable man in company of everybody and anybo except the bourgeois.

Photography soon became too limit for his needs. To express himself bet he painted. He worked on rigoro experiments with photographic chemi by means of which he produced pressive and graphic light drawings.

Grischa Barfuss in Wuppertal and Os Fritz Schuh made use of his services a stage designer. And so he dedica himself to the theatre.

Menschen am Rhein (People on t Rhine) was the title of one of his la books. Was he in love with the Rhi dwellers? Or were they to him objects a humanity born of melancholy? K Pawek called Chargesheimer a *Hera schauer*, a man who looks around him.

His real name was Carl-Heinz Harg heimer.

In 1968 he was awarded the Deutsch Gesellschaft für Photographie art pri and two years later he received the Ka Ernst Osthaus prize of the Westdeutsch Künstlerbund.(... artist's association).

Now at the age of 47 Chargesheim has put an end to his life. He was foun dead at his flat. Those who are so close in contact with truth and reality may b broken over that very same wheel.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 January 197

■ **MARKETING**

New Börsenverein chairman views book trade organisation as service industry

"Ideology must not be allowed to become all important when the Börsenverein is modernised," Ernst Klett, the new chairman of this book trade organisation, announced, "But it must be admitted that its structure dates from the nineteenth century."

Talking to this successful text-book publisher from Stuttgart, it is easy to see what advantages the Frankfurt-based Börsenverein will have from his election.

He is accustomed to forming a clear idea of the style of leadership and that means the operations of the organisation of which he is now chairman. He does not mince words but has recognised the possibilities and limits of his job since his election in the autumn of 1971.

For him the Börsenverein is a service industry that must work more efficiently than in the past. He believes that his organisation should do more to help the book trade by producing and supplementing catalogues of books available, by working on rationalisation methods and carrying out sensible computer work, of which Klett has had experience in his own firm.

"The executive must thrash out an agreement on any questions that crop up," is his view of how an executive should work. The association's officials and technocrats have to act like a general staff in preparing work so that only the final decision need then be taken. He does not think much of a show of hands on the executive to decide issues. Decisions should be the responsibility of the whole executive, if possible.

What should the functions of the Börsenverein be and how is it to change in future? The sixty-year-old Swabian publisher who "resides" in Frankfurt one and a half days a week pondered a little and then decided on a strong base in Frankfurt.

Despite thorough preparations, the attempt to replace the traditional personal membership by a system of concern membership once again failed when it was submitted to the full assembly last October.

But this change is due in the foreseeable future and then experienced employees in the publishing industry will be eligible for delegation to the various committees where they can help in thrashing out decisions.

Klett already feels that one of the main aims and purposes of the local branches is the recruitment of new blood in the publishing trade.

The new chairman leaves no doubts at all concerning the need for simplifying the Börsenverein's work. A commission is being formed this January to propose possible ways of rationalising the work conducted by the association.

It will have to be decided whether the company organising the International Frankfurt Book Fair as well as other trade fairs should continue to be closely linked to the Börsenverein yet organisationally separated.

Other organisational forms that have been handed down but are now quite senseless are also awaiting reform. Klett will not flinch in this duty as long as everything is done rationally.

His sober views on the publishing industry and the book trade will help him in his post. He believes basically that there are far too many publishing concerns in the Federal Republic.

To him mergers are not a national catastrophe or a cultural disgrace especially as he believes that the smaller, more specialised publishing houses have a good chance of continuing to survive.

But he does believe that small publishing concerns can be operated far more efficiently from the economic point of view as departments of larger organisations.

He does not view the future of publishing in this country as dismally as some people do. On the whole it has proved its consistency, he says.

He will not comment on whether the sales promotion campaigns on which more and more of the larger concerns are embarking will mean the death of the small publishers. There is still no proof of this, he states, bestsellers have always been launched in this way and not always to the detriment of literature as a whole.

But he too recognises the fact that the book trade is outdated. The only way out of the present dismal situation was through closer cooperation and joint rationalisation of economic procedures, he claimed.

He warns against too much rationalisation however. The dangers posed by a restriction on what was offered for sale were too great, he said. Instead, bookshops must expand their stock and perhaps sell games of intelligence.

Book boutiques could also be set up or various bookshops in one town could divide up the necessary functions of the book trade among themselves. He was well acquainted with this method from the text-book trade, he stated.

Cooperatives of this sort are in his view an ideal way of carrying out joint economic functions in much the same way as advertising and distribution cooperatives represent the best method of preserving the independence of smaller firms without shutting them off from the advantages of rationalisation that concentration brings with it. Klett believes that joint computer equipment is also possible.

Everything depends on making market forecasts more accurate and encouraging small publishers and, more especially, small bookshops to think economically. That is one of the main tasks in the foreseeable future and, as chairman of the Börsenverein, Ernst Klett feels that his most important duty is to make sure this is done.

Fritz Hufen

(Die Welt, 4 January 1972)



Ernst Klett (Photo: Dittmar)

Freelance writers are in difficulties

Little is known about the position of freelance writers in the Federal Republic. The last nationwide statistics were compiled in 1950 and revealed that there was a total of 4,144 self-employed writers.

In 1961 Franz Schilling claimed that there were 22,000 writers and journalists of whom 8,600 were self-employed, among them 2,100 women. Six hundred had another job in addition and another six hundred were pensioners.

According to Schilling's information, about one seventh of the total number of women were dependent on members of their family for their keep.

Basing his estimates on tax statistics, Schilling claims that only about a third of the writers have an income of more than twelve thousand Marks a year. Of these 528 have an average income of sixteen thousand Marks, he believes.

After the necessary outlay on working materials this leaves writers with less than a thousand Marks a month. In comparison, the wages of journalists employed full-time by their papers reach 1,363 Marks a month after three years, the Hamburg Journalists Association states.

Self-employed writers are members of a free profession but they are in a poor position compared with doctors, lawyers and accountants as there are no controls on anyone deciding to take up writing and they are faced with the competition of people who take up their pens as a spare-time occupation or a hobby.

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 9 January 1972)

Documents on exile literature return to Frankfurt

Frankfurt's Deutsche Bibliothek is currently sifting through archives that could be of inestimable value to science.

Last year the Volkswagen Foundation granted the library considerable financial aid for it to acquire the archives of the American Guild for German Cultural Freedom, an organisation set up to help writers, artists, musicians and scientists forced into exile during the National Socialist regime.

The American Guild was formed in 1935 by Prince Hubertus of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg who had fled to the United States two years previously.

He collected money in the United States to help young refugees who had been active in the arts and sciences. Unlike other organisations of its type, the American Guild did not make religious, political or national affiliations a condition of its aid.

Soon after the programme of financial aid was started it was found that it was not only those writers and artists practically unknown outside of Germany who needed help.

The big names too were confronted with extraordinary difficulties when in exile. Heinrich Mann for instance was far away from his readers when in America and Bertolt Brecht had to write to the American Guild from Denmark asking for a contribution towards the costs of printing his *Svendsborger Gedichte.*

Robert Musil wrote to Prince Löwenstein, "It has given me great satisfaction that you have thought of me and the Guild's grant can be described as no less than vital to me in the truest sense of the word!"

Only a few emigrants such as Thomas Mann, Stefan Zweig, Lion Feuchtwanger and Franz Werfel could earn enough to keep themselves and help their fellow-exiles.

Apart from the modest and short-term grants, this never very well-off organisation tried to obtain the emigrants' travelling costs and arrange the necessary affidavits in which American citizens promised the government they would take care of the emigrants if necessary.

All grants by the American Guild had to be approved by two delegates belonging to the German Academy of Arts and Sciences in Exile.

Among the members of this organisation set up parallel to the Guild by Prince Löwenstein were Alfred Döblin, Ernst Toller, Arnold and Stefan Zweig, Lion Feuchtwanger, Heinrich Mann, Franz Werfel, Erwin Piscator, Max Reinhardt, Paul Hindemith, Arnold Schönberg, Paul Klee, Lionel Feininger and Paul Tillich. The arts section was headed by Thomas Mann and the science section by Siegmund Freud.

The memoranda penned by the Academy delegates, the large number of samples and study concepts make the archive important for the research of work produced during exile that was strongly influenced by biographical elements.

As well as being important to research, the archives provide a shattering documentation of the times. The hardship and loneliness of the artists and scientists exiled from their homeland cry out from the soberly-penned files.

The American Guild did not always achieve its aim of rescuing the "other Germany" for the post-Fascist era. Correspondence with many artists and scientists would suddenly break off every time German troops invaded a new country, giving exiles no time to escape.

The Deutsche Bibliothek acquired Prince Löwenstein's archives despite the fact that there was a higher offer for them from Australia. One of the main reasons for this decision must be that the Frankfurt library began to build up its collection of exile literature immediately after the end of the war and has helped research in this field.

The new material is now being processed by Dr Werner Berthold, the head of the exile literature department, along with Prince Löwenstein and Dr Volkmar von Zühlsdorf, formerly the organisation's secretary-general and currently the Federal Republic's cultural attaché in Canada.

Work has already got as far as the letter G and the material should be made available to the public and researchers in about a year's time.

Some of the documents may have to be kept secret so as not to harm living persons or their heirs. This measure is understandable as some of the material is of an extremely private nature.

When the basic work on the archives has been completed the library will consider whether or not to publish a book on it. It may be possible to compile a book that the interested layman will find readable. Dr Berthold states that due attention would also be paid to the many emigrants who remained unknown.

Klaus Viedebandtt

(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 January 1972)

THE SCIENCES

Modern technology helps researchers discover mysteries of extinct life



Archaeologists are throwing away their spades and turning more and more to aerial photography, X-ray apparatus and computers. They have already X-rayed the Chephren pyramid to find out whether it contained any undiscovered cavities that could turn out to be the real burial chamber of the old Egyptian pharaoh, Chephren. The results of this, the greatest X-ray examination in history, were negative.

Archaeologists climb into aircraft and photograph whole stretches of land. Aerial photographs have already helped them to find the foundations of buildings that have lain buried just beneath the surface for thousands of years.

Soil and vegetation over such an area have a different colour. The vast amounts of money needed for time-consuming trial excavations could thus be saved.

Palaeontologists are no longer leaving anything to chance either. They too are reaching for modern technical aids. Palaeontology, the study of extinct forms of life that started around 1800, is often described as a history of life and Earth in petrified form.

It is a history well worth consulting as fossils, the petrified remains of animals and plants, have shown us how life developed over millions of years.

Near Gemünden in the Hunsrück a research team is slowly dismantling walls of slate and unravelling the mysteries presented by the fossils found. Today a large number of thin layers of slate stretching vertically up to heights of one hundred feet can be found where there was a large sea basin 350 to 400 million years ago.

Palaeontologists believe that these layers of slate contain fossils of the marine life of that period, including mussels, coral, starfish, crabs and long-extinct cuttlefish.

The millions of fossils already excavated have provided some of the answers to what the world looked like at that time, how forms of life developed and what happened to them.

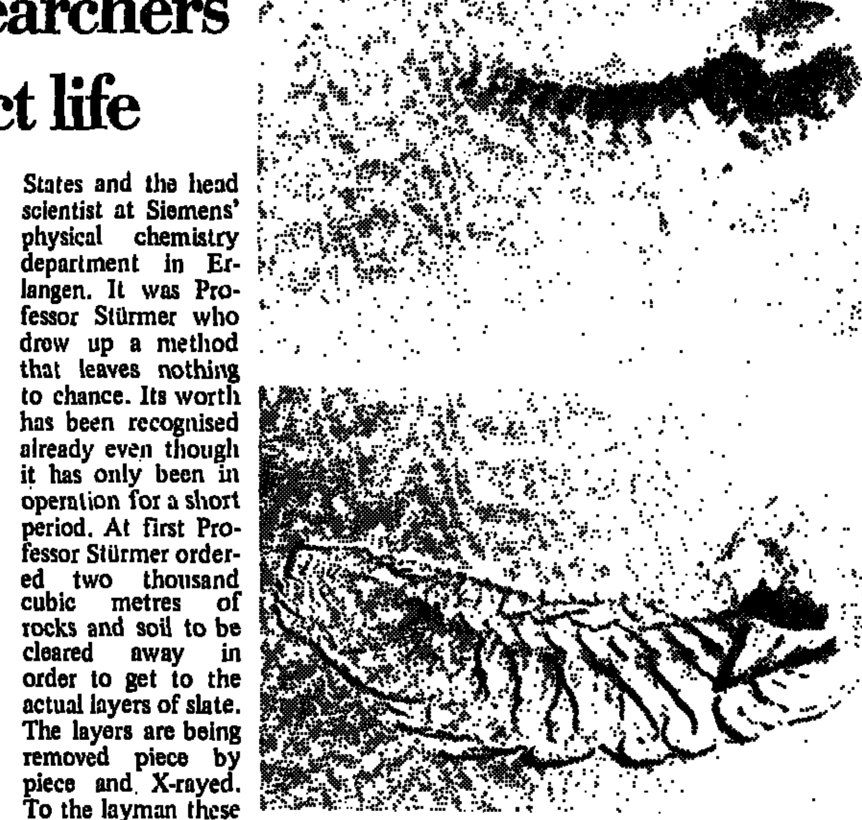
A lignite concern on the Rhine has arranged a public exhibition of the 500 or so fossils it found during its mining operations. These fossils have provided researchers with important information about the plants that could be found on the lower Rhine fifteen million years ago.

Apart from trees such as birches, beeches and oaks that are still common today, researchers found some types of tree that vanished from Central Europe during the Ice Ages. These include cinnamon trees and palms. The lignite fossils were discovered more or less by accident.

The hunt for fossils in the Hunsrück is being conducted systematically and with all the latest technical equipment such as a mobile laboratory, X-ray generator and television cameras and reproduction apparatus.

Professor Wilhelm Stürmer, the head of the research team, is a chemist, physicist and palaeontologist. This versatile scholar lectures at Mainz and Erlangen Universities on modern techniques for investigating extinct fauna and flora.

He is also a professor of physics at the University of Rhode Island in the United States and the head scientist at Siemens' physical chemistry department in Erlangen. It was Professor Stürmer who drew up a method that leaves nothing to chance. Its worth has been recognised already even though it has only been in operation for a short period. At first Professor Stürmer ordered two thousand cubic metres of rocks and soil to be cleared away in order to get to the actual layers of slate. The layers are being removed piece by piece and X-rayed. To the layman these are quite normal pieces of slate. Scientists too can only rarely find traces of fossils. It is only the X-rays that can find the concealed remnants of extinct life.



An X-ray photograph of a species of crab that lived 300 millio years ago in Hunsrück-Schelfer (Photos: Siemen

The equipment designed for this purpose is stored in a mobile laboratory, a small bus specially converted by technicians from the Siemens works. The X-ray photographs are shown over a television screen. The contrast is so strong that the pictures can be seen even in intense daylight.

Enlargements of the X-ray pictures reveal even the tiniest internal structures and details as small as one hundredth of a millimetre. The stomach and intestinal tract of a three hundred million-year-old crab could easily be recognised.

This unconventional palaeontological research work by means of modern technological achievements is not only meant to reveal the whole beauty of fossils from Nature's zoological museum.

The main aim is to provide an overall picture of the sociological groups of fauna of that period and show the various living communities and environments. "That is a bit laborious at times," Professor Stürmer comments. "But it's fun and it's worth it."

The field work has been stopped for the winter months but operations should be resumed next spring.

Gerhard Taube

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 9 January 1972)

Stress affects majority of population

More than half of all West Germans aged between fourteen and seventy claim that they face situations of stress every day according to a survey commissioned by the Ministry of Health.

A quarter of these people are frequently affected by stress during the course of the day while a good third feel it "on and off", the Ministry stated.

For many people the stress begins early in the morning. Thirty per cent of those interviewed said that they were always in a hurry getting dressed or having breakfast. Thirty-two per cent ate later during working hours or not at all.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 14 January 1972)

First West German atomic pacemaker

Dr Jürgen-Christoph Reidemeier, the head physician at Düsseldorf hospital, and Professor Bircks, the head of the hospital's surgical department, became the first West German doctors to attach atom-powered pacemakers to a human heart when they conducted the operation three times last December.

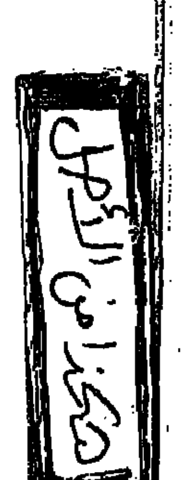
The operation was conducted on a 47-year-old construction manager on 7 December and on a forty-year-old crane-driver on 9 December. Up to then only ten successful operations of this type had been carried out, all in Britain and France.

The two West German patients operated during early December have already recovered so much that they could be discharged from hospital though they cannot yet go back to work of course. A third man received the atom-powered pacemaker on 21 December.

The new pacemaker consists of a miniature atomic reactor supplying energy to a small electric motor. The equipment will last at least ten years and automatically starts to function when the heart rate drops to less than seventy beats a minute.

Pacemakers run by batteries have always had to be recharged every two years. The new pacemaker, a Franco-American production, costs around fifteen thousand Marks, including the operation. The first three West German patients had the equipment and operation paid for the sickness insurance scheme.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 29 December 1971)



Behaviour research reveals poultry secrets

Handelsblatt Industriekurier

Behaviour research is trying to gain information about fields that were not looked upon as relevant in the past. Poultry-breeding for instance will no longer be able to ignore the findings of behaviour research now that the Federal Research Institute for Animal Husbandry in Celle has conducted an investigation into behaviour research and poultry-breeding.

It is behaviour research that has taught poultry-breeders about the strict pecking-order among hens. This hierarchy is an important factor enabling a large number of hens to be kept in a confined space.

If a hen claimed a certain amount of space for itself one of the most important conditions for poultry and egg production would be lacking, namely that the birds can be bred in a confined area.

A layman can conclude that chickens and eggs would then command high prices.

But back to the hierarchy already mentioned. This is produced according to the amount of genetically-caused aggression after violent fights or less harmful symbolic acts.

Aggressive hens also react to the slightest changes in their environment. Drought and bright sunshine can cause them to attack other birds and this can even lead to cannibalism.

Behaviour research has now discovered

Continued on page 13

Flashes fight flies

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

It cannot be said with certainty whether completely new ways of fighting insect damage will be employed in future but science has discovered new methods of eliminating these pests in laboratory experiments.

The Federal Biological Institute for Agriculture and Forestry in Berlin and Brunswick has recently investigated the way insect mortality and fertility can be influenced by flashing lights. Experts call this impulse biology.

The influence of flashing lights of various wavelengths was tested on flies. Pupae and insects of various ages were subjected to electronic flashes tuned into certain wavelengths by means of iron filters.

The effect varied according to wave-length and quality of light. Flashes emitted through quartz or an ultra-violet filter led to a fifty to sixty-per-cent increase in the death rate.

Great harm was done to the wings of the insects, even when in pupa form. Serious damage was also done to the limbs. The number of offspring was minimal.

Flashes between a wavelength of 455 (blue) and 780 millimetres (infra-red) affected the mortality rate only minimally. But there was a clear drop in the number of offspring when wavelength reached 715 millimetres which is on the border-line between normal visible light and the lower infra-red range.

Flashes in the whole of the red range between 630 and 780 millimetres had an increasing effect on the fertility of the pupae. Insects were also particularly susceptible during their first two days of life.

The investigations have at any rate shown that flashing lights represent one method of eliminating harmful insects. However scientists still have a long way to go before this method can be applied.

(Handelsblatt, 11 January 1972)

EDUCATION

Special home to help boys find their place in society



Heidequell Jugendhof (a kind of youth hostel) is situated between Bielefeld and Paderborn. The young people there live in groups of ten to twelve in individual houses and are allowed to keep dogs, cats and birds. One of the boys has a parrot answering to the name of Cookie while another breeds guinea-pigs.

But the pride of the home is its radio station enabling inmates to establish contacts with radio hams on the Crimea, the Suez Canal or in Japan.

Parents and visitors are always heard to say, "You are well off here, better than at home." But two important conditions are lacking – the boys are not here voluntarily and they have no school education. "We've boys here who cannot read or write," Walter Glandorf, the 34-year-old head of the home, comments.

Walter Glandorf, nicknamed "the old man" or "the chief" by his charges, believes that the most urgent educative aim is to teach these young people to stand on their own two feet.

"These boys were rejected by society *before* they even became members of it," Glandorf states. "They should look upon their stay here as an educative aid and not as punishment but they don't because they are not here of their own free will."

Some 240,000 children in the Federal Republic live in homes. The state of affairs at Heidequell is good. While 130 boys lived in the home five years ago in groups of twenty, each with an adult, only 45 now live there and the groups do not exceed twelve. Another fifteen young people in need of care work at the home.

The best proof of the work achieved by the home and the spirit there is provided by a young man who was taught at Heidequell up to three years ago. For the past six months he has been doing practical work as he wishes to join the staff there and, from his own painful experience, find contact with these boys when others fail.

This young man's path also shows that learning is the best way towards rehabilitation in society. The home would be of the greatest help to the boys if it enabled them to complete their basic education.

Statistics at the home show that thirteen of its charges have attended special schools and that 24 have not completed their elementary education. The teachers are convinced that about half the boys could complete their basic education.

Earlier investigations have shown that a basic education normally prevents people from going off the rails. An inadequate education on the other hand encourages this.

The boys often report that their troubles started at school. Children who fail at school for any reason do not always have the capacity to accept this fact and tend to go downhill.

Completion of one's basic education – even at such a late stage – is a decisive contribution towards rehabilitation into society. In our society a better education means a good professional career, more respect and greater economic security. These young people also need the boost to their self-confidence which this will bring.

A poor education often proves an obstacle to relations with the community and with other people. What young girl would want to marry a young man who cannot speak or write correctly?

This is the reason for the desire to compensate for inferiority complexes by a display of aggression and arrogance and by driving big cars and wearing flashy clothes. The opportunity to learn and improve their position would lead these young people to set greater store by other values.

It is surprising that many people – even educationalists – do not recognise the need for a completed school education. At a discussion held at the home a teacher of a vocational college stated, "There is no need for these boys to have completed their elementary education. What is necessary is that they are trained at a vocational college. A locksmith does not want bits of paper."

This view was not accepted. One of the people taking part in the discussion said that the person would only be a locksmith eight hours a day and asked what he should then do with his leisure time.

But that does not exhaust the list of objections by a long chalk. Even vocational colleges cannot see their goal as merely turning out people capable of carrying out one particular job.

The young people of today will one day be husbands and fathers, they will vote, they will have to sign documents and above all be able to speak with their children. And even the ability to carry out a specific job cannot be achieved today through a blinkered education.

More school education for these boys would also mean that their children might not have to go into a home one day. Twenty of the 46 boys are sons of casual labourers. Eighteen of the fathers are skilled workers, three are white-collar workers or public officials and five are dead.

Seventeen-year-old Manfred is one of the five boys whose father is dead. The mother was left to bring up five children when her husband died. Manfred was sent to the home for stealing. In eight months time he will have finished his apprenticeship as a carpenter.

"I wanted to take advantage of the time I had to spend here and decided to take up carpentry. If I've got to stay here I don't want to waste my time like the others. Perhaps I can become an architect," he comments.

More education would also make these boys capable of planning their future life and family. Thirty of the boys have more than three brothers and sisters, sixteen of them have anywhere between five and ten.

Fifteen-year-old Udo also has five brothers and sisters. His mother died a long time ago and his father has had a new lady-friend for some time now. "I'd go straight home if they were to get married," Udo states. Udo was sent to the home because he kept running away from his aunt.

Both Udo and Manfred like life in the home but they want to leave as soon as possible. "I've now found a job as an engineering apprentice," Udo reports, "and I've been given a room with a family. I get on well with the children there and I eat everything . . ."

Neither of the two boys completed their basic education but full employment has enabled them to find a job. What would be their prospects if the economic situation were different?

Christel Krüger

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 January 1972)

Continued from page 12

a link between egg production and a hen's position in the pecking-order. Hens higher up the hierarchy lay earlier and are thus able to enjoy all the advantages in the roost.

The higher androgen content in the blood of these hens encourages the growth of their comb and thus the establishment of their predominant position but it does not help their egg production. The hens at the bottom of the scale have the better hormone composition for high egg production.

But now something remarkable occurs. As egg production depends on food and other comforts of the environment as well as on hormone composition, the hens highest in the pecking-order iron out the disadvantages of their hormone composition by making the best of their environment and thus attaining higher egg production than the birds lower in the hierarchy. The exertion of power makes up for those attributes that Nature has withheld.

Behaviour research has not yet been able to solve the problem of keeping hens in cages. Work is continuing and the first results will no doubt soon be available. This is of importance because of the redrafting of the animal protection laws and the clauses that some nature-lovers have proposed.

But one finding has been made. The complete inhibition of normal patterns of behaviour can lead to far-reaching changes in the hormones, blood and nutrition of hens, causing possible sickness and indirect economic disadvantages.

(Handelsblatt, 5 January 1972)

Survey reveals servility on the job pays off

Universities have often been attacked for being divorced from reality. They do not train their students to become managers for instance. A research team in Bavaria examined the situation to see whether anything could be changed.

After a number of investigations they came to some odd conclusions – one for example is that cringing and servility seems to be beneficial to a person's professional career.

In 1967 the Bavarian Ministry of Education commissioned the Social Sciences Centre of Erlangen-Nuremberg University to work out a basis for the reform of universities and the establishment of contact study courses.

The research centre team consisted of members of various disciplines who tried to find out what qualities were needed by the top men in economic and industrial concerns. Linked with this was the question of how much success depended on individual qualities.

Dr Dieter Blaschke from the research team spoke of the results of this investigation in the latest issue of *unikurier*, the Erlangen University newspaper.

The investigations were conducted between 1967 and 1969 and some of the results were afterwards analysed by a computer. Forty random industrial concerns in south Germany had been selected and the research team interviewed over two thousand executives and asked them to carry out a series of tests. Top management representatives were left out intentionally.

The "attitude" of the executives proved much more important. Their attitude to their superiors, the firm, their work and the economic system are linked with the career-success factor made up of the executive's income and his position within the hierarchy of the concern.

Long-term investigations showed that favourable attitudes towards superiors and the organisation right at the beginning of a person's activities within a firm usually brought him greater promotion successes during the course of his career.

In view of this Blaschke asks whether this reward for conformity does not run contrary to appeals for a new style of leadership, new forms of cooperation and new organisational forms.

Klaus Viedebantt

(Handelsblatt, 4 January 1972)

Teachers want greater say

Teachers must exert greater influence on decisions affecting educational policy, especially within the European Economic Community, Secretary General Thompson of the World Teachers Association said in Bonn where he had come for talks with the West German Teachers Association and a number of foundations responsible for political education.

Teachers must present their wishes and demands to the appropriate political authorities, he added, and an international teachers organisation had a part to play here.

The World Teachers Association also expressed its views to countries where teachers were not truly independent, Mr Thompson said.

The World Teachers Association is an umbrella organisation covering teachers associations from ninety countries of the Western and Third World. It has five million members.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 January 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Uniapolis – science city under heavy criticism

North of Munich, where once the best Bavarian herbs used to grow, a huge town devoted to science has grown up. Between 60,000 and 80,000 students, research workers and university staff will in future study and work in Neu-Garching.

A competition was held to decide a name for the city of science and a jury decided upon 'Uniapolis'. The layout is reminiscent of the year 2000, providing accommodation for Munich's Technical University as well as various Max Planck institutes and departments of the University.

The most important unit has already been built, the atomic reactor 'Atomei' for the Institute for Plasma Physics, concerned with nuclear fusion and a new generation of generators. There is also the Institute for Extra-terrestrial Physics, part of the Max Planck Society, involved in space research, as well as the new-style physics department of Munich's Technical University, led by Nobel prize-winner Rudolf Mössbauer.

This year it is hoped to commence building the Chemistry Institute at a cost of 120 million Marks. Total costs for Uniapolis, to be borne jointly by the central government, the State of Bavaria and the European Nuclear Energy Commission, have not yet been worked out completely. The great strength of the construction plans are their flexibility, the possibility inherent in them for further developments.

Architects Hecker and Freier from Freiburg have met the design half-way. It has had to be incorporated in the work done by Professor Knud Holscher of Copenhagen. His plan provides for a covered passage 800 metres long passing through the centre of the town.

Various influences from other architects have been incorporated in the design. There are to be student hostels and maisonettes, kindergartens for children and beer gardens, libraries, discotheques, a clinic, an accounting department, many shops and an underground line connecting with Munich.

Facilities for research are to be included and the recently developed "pilot techniques". The State government decided that a general institute should be established for air and space travel with a laboratory for liquid and solid fuel power systems, a supersonic wind-tunnel and a laboratory for simulation of conditions in space.

Critics have pointed out there is a danger that the complex has been laid out in a vacuum. The city of the sciences has been laid out "way out in the country" without consideration to city improvements or, as Burgomaster Jochen Vogel would have it, the commingling with the city.

One of the participants of the competition maintained that inadequate attention had been given to human needs. He commented: "60,000 students alter the environment. They want to live, go for walks, flirt with girls from Garching, quarrel, smoke hash and so on."

He continued: "In the era of the computer, microfilms, television, photocopying machines and so on a library containing 700,000 volumes is a waste because "no one who wants to be informed needs to read books nowadays."

The jury, headed by Professor Horst Linder from Stuttgart proposed that "consideration should not only be given to the future and present day conditions in universities, but to social factors which are so frequently neglected by urbanisation experts".

The Physics Institute of the Technical University has been organised on the department system used in North American Universities. Sixteen chairs, not operating in isolation from each other, have been arranged to suit the individual needs of the professors concerned.

The architectural concept of the institute allows the professors to maintain close contact with their colleagues, meeting then frequently and exchanging ideas with them.

However, three of the new amphitheatres remain empty. The rector of the Technical University, Heinz Schmidtke, deplored the fact that "millions of Marks have been spent on useless buildings."

It has been reported that the students refuse to go out to the "cabbage patch", partly because the Uniapolis surroundings are so uninviting and that there are no leisure facilities. They also complain that there is no express connection with Munich.

Karl Stankiewitz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 January 1972)

Wine drinkers

On average people in this country drank 17.5 litres of wine each during 1971. This is a record for post-war wine drinkers.

But this figure is only the tippling of a child, according to a Frankfurt based market research institute, when compared with the French figure of 120 litres of wine per head and 112 litres for the Italians.

According to calculations made by the research institute last year people in this country drank approximately 20 million Marks' worth of wine.

(Münchner Merkur, 10 January 1972)

Long sleep

Four-fifths of the people in this country sleep for seven or more hours a night during the working week. So the vast majority of people in West Germany are getting "sufficient sleep."

But the survey into sleeping habits carried out by the Health Ministry in Bonn came to the conclusion that the other twenty per cent are getting too little sleep for good health.

The survey report published by the Ministry states: "The weekend is the time when most West Germans sleep most soundly and make up for lost time." Well over a half take the opportunity to have a good sleep on Saturdays and Sundays.

Women come off better than men. Twenty four per cent claim to sleep nine hours or more every night and almost a half have time for an afternoon forty winks. It is particularly in big cities that many men get insufficient sleep.

Among the main reasons given by those who think they need more sleep for the lack of hours in bed visitors and television rank highly.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 January 1972)

Table talk

The West German Medical Association in a recent report stated that stomach ulcers can definitely be aggravated. They say the most important recommendation they can make is that when eating people should concentrate on food and put the worries and stresses of the day out of mind for the time being.

This is particularly true for the many thousands of people whose main meal of the day is taken in the works canteen.

Instead of discussing work problems while eating and thus bolting their food without giving it sufficient attention they should discuss other less distressing subjects.

The doctors point out that problems and food do not mix and can lead to stomach troubles and in the long run organic disorders.

They recommend that after a meal in a canteen workers should take a short walk and discuss easy-going topics.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 January 1972)

Olympic village

Munich's Olympic village is nearing completion. It will accommodate 9,000 athletes from all over the world who will take part in over 200 sporting events. After the Games the accommodation will be available to students. (Photo: Reiner Ralph Wöhrstein)

Skyscaper blocks of flats are bad for children



Frankfurter Rundschau

Most architects and city planners are proud of the dormitory towns they build where families, living in 'silos of concrete', learn the art of modern living. Indeed these complexes surrounded by green spaces create an impression of order and cleanliness. But can the individual feel at ease in these sky-scrapers? Are children happy there? Doubts are reasonable. Psychologists and pediatricians fear that these living conditions cause physical and psychic difficulties that are on the increase.

According to statements made by Biermann, a Cologne psychologist, the "disconnection from the earth" presents peculiar problems for these who live in high buildings. The space to live is limited, creating depressions even among adults.

Children are particularly affected. They cannot take exercise as they should because the space is so confining, and they are placed under all kinds of restraint.

Even if the site has close by a playground – in most cases this is usually too small, a sand pit, swings and climbing units and seats for the adult onlookers – this does not overcome the basic problem.

For safety reasons children cannot use the lift unless accompanied by an adult. In this case the children must *go down* and come up by the stairway which is a strain. Then they have to brave the comments of the people living in the block who complain about the noise and keeping the stairs clean.

When the children eventually *get outside* they do not know what to do with their time. They are bored and spend their time in the parks. During this period the mothers cannot supervise what they are up to, she gets worried and prefers that they should stay indoors.

But this is not an ideal solution. The apartments are small and noisy, it is possible for games singly or in groups. Care has to be taken not to damage the furniture and there is always the problem of noise. And how can a child pretend to be Tarzan when he cannot make a cry in the jungle?

Of course children can be induced to sit quietly in a corner and watch a Western on the television. Films can be a substitute for experiences they cannot have themselves. The effects of this course on a child's physique, mind and emotions is catastrophic.

It is true that the poor reports gleaned by psychologists and sociologists in the huge blocks of flats in the Märkisches Viertel of Berlin are not valid for all such living complexes. Social structures play an important role. But there is no doubt that these living conditions are detrimental to a child's development.

It is vital that architects and city planners should take cognizance of these problems. They should ensure that these residential areas should be laid out with a sufficient number of playgrounds for children, parks and gardens.

One solution could be to equip bright rooms, possibly cellars, in these sky-scrapers in which children can play independent of adult supervision and without worry about weather conditions. The costs of such accommodation should be included in the costs of the building as a whole.

Sigrid Gullino / PAM

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 January 1972)

■ SPORT

Arthur Lambert – vignette of a long-distance runner

DIE ZEIT

On Christmas Eve an eighty-year-old man held his birthday party in a gymnasium in order to be able to cater for the hundreds of well-wishers. His name is Arthur Lambert, a name virtually unknown to the general public yet one of the most distinguished personalities in amateur athletics.

It is difficult even to find a description that aptly characterises the scope of his achievements. Trainer is perhaps the nearest, yet Arthur Lambert has never been what generally springs to mind by way of a coach. In the same breath one must mention his work as a patron.

Lambert made his name in Wittenberg, the home town he shared, as it were, with Luther and Cranach, where he built up a chain of stores and a cosmetics factory to become a successful self-made man.

Like other rich people race horses, Lambert, in the late twenties and thirties, kept up a stable of middle- and long-distance runners he looked after with touching affection and employed in his firm.

But Lambert's steeds were not bought from all over the country or even abroad but from Wittenberg and the surrounding countryside, and it did not take money; they came of their own free will.

On the basis of his career as so far outlined Arthur Lambert does not warrant so long an article; the Lambert who does is the Arthur Lambert who not only coached his protégés himself but also developed entirely new coaching methods.

In those days it was the generally accepted practice to train runners by making them practise shorter distances, certainly no longer than the distance at which they were aiming. Lambert was the man who hit on the idea of coaching runners by making them cover longer distances in training.

He is, then, the inventor of long-distance training, which culminated, in the late fifties, in the endurance training popularised by the now world-famous Australian and New Zealand coaches Cerutti and Lydiard.

Lambert is thus largely responsible for the improvement in standards that has led to a succession of world records over middle and long distances.

At the 1960 Rome Olympics the Australasian runners reaped the benefits of a method that Lambert had introduced in its fundamentals thirty years beforehand.

In the 800 metres Peter Snell of New Zealand won the gold medal, over 1,500 metres Herb Elliott of Australia came home in the sensational time of 3 min. 35.6 sec. and Murray Halberg of New Zealand won the 5,000 metres too.

At Tokyo in 1964 Peter Snell brought off the outstanding achievement of winning Olympic gold in both the 800 and the 1,500 metres.

Not for nothing do such talented runners emerge in what is a thinly-populated continent. It was no more a coincidence than the predominance of the Finns in long-distance running from 1912 to 1936, a country with a total population of what in those days was less than that of Greater Berlin.

The successes notched up by the phenomenal Finns had nothing to do with their racial characteristics. They were merely the outcome of superior training methods.

The Finns, then, were the inventors of interval training. Arthur Lambert, although it may be a less well-known fact, was by the same criterion the inventor of long-distance training.

And just as interval training was perfected after the Second World War by coaches in other countries, so the finishing touches were put to Arthur Lambert's endurance training by the coaches of Australia and New Zealand, regardless whether or not either Lydiard or Cerutti have ever heard of him.

Lambert was unlucky enough never to be able to claim the credit for coaching an Olympic gold medallist. Yet Max Syring, the best German long-distance runner of the thirties, was one of Lambert's men.

Iron Max, as he was called, notched up fourteen German championship titles and six relay titles. Wittenberg also made a name for itself with Schönrock, twice German 10,000 metres champion, Böttcher, Mertens and Becker – all outstanding men in this country.

But the final, spectacular achievement of an Olympic victory was not to be theirs.

War service

During the war Arthur Lambert was with bomb disposal (a volunteer force, one is bound to add) but survived, losing every penny he ever owned in Wittenberg and starting again from scratch in Wuppertal.

He switched from cosmetics to dyes but lost none of his business acumen and is now the owner of two factories and a number of branches.

He retained his loyalty to long-distance running too. In time for the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, the first post-war Olympics at which Germany was represented, he had two middle- and long-distance runners at the ready who ranked among the favourites over their respective distances.

They were Werner Lueg in the 1,500 metres and Herbert Schade over 5,000 metres.

In the qualifying contest, the German championships in Berlin, Lueg equalled the world record of 3 min. 43 sec. and Olympic victory was within arm's reach.

In the final at Helsinki, which he ought to have won, Lueg started his final burst too early, stayed well in front for a long time but eventually flagged and was pipped at the post to come in third.

Gold was won by José Bartels of Luxembourg, also trained by a German coach, Woldemar Gerschler. Gerschler's name hit the headlines, since before the war he had trained the immortal Rudolf Harbig with his three longstanding world records over 400, 800 and 1,000 metres.

Schade too came in third and two bronze medals are, when all is said and done, no substitute for a gold in the eyes of the sporting public.

Gerschler worked together with sports medic Professor Herbert Reindell in Freiburg and his reputation soon far outstripped that of Lambert.

A Saxon who had found a new home in the Black Forest, Gerschler specialised in another training method altogether.. He advocated a kind of interval training consisting of a succession of 200-metre sprints interspersed with one-minute jogs designed to function as breathers.

The coaching methods advocated by the Old Man of Wittenberg were dismissed as outmoded. He was not even invited to attend a Karlsruhe conference on running but went anyway and clearly outlined his methods once again, though few people paid much attention.

His day was to come, however. The Australian and New Zealand successes at Rome in 1960 more than vindicated Lambert's theories, Gerschler having unsuccessfully tried out a dangerous experiment with the British world record-holder Gordon Pirie.

He had been lauded to the skies after his success at Helsinki but the British sporting press held Gerschler responsible for Pirie's failure at Rome. The Freiburg trainer's idea had been to allow the athlete to lie down for a moment in the intervals between 200-metre bursts as an added incentive.

This made mincemeat of one of the two major aspects of interval training, the fact that breathing and circulation continue unabated during the pause, guaranteeing a breather.

Training problem

The problem with endurance training, so it turned out, is to ensure a combination of maximum input and optimum economy. The only solution has proved to be long-distance training as practised by the runners who run anything up to 25 miles a day and the swimmers who put in up to ten miles a day in training.

Lambert started a new life in his seventies, marrying a young woman and fathering a daughter at the age of 73. He went on to astonish the world of athletics too, running the 10,000 metres in 46 min. 50 sec. at the age of 79 and even finishing the gruelling 26-mile marathon in seven and a half minutes short of four hours.

Dr Ernst von Aaken, a sports medic obsessed with long-distance running, examined him and came to the conclusion that Lambert as an eighty-year-old is in better physical shape than the average 18- to 25-year-old Bundeswehr conscript.

This makes one think in the context of gerontology.

Lambert himself plans to run his next marathon in two year's time. He aims to spend two seasons building up for the attempt to improve on his current personal best time for the classic long-distance event of 3 hr. 52 min. 36 sec.

He really is a Methusalem who never seems to grow a day older.

Adolf Metzner

(Die Zeit, 14 January 1972)

Arthur Lambert, number 320, taking part in a long-distance run (Photo: Gustav Schröder)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.60
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	60 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.60
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d